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FBIS-EEU-88-109 CONTENTS *7 June 1988*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

- 'Shield-88' Exercises Continue 1
  - Visited by Jaruzelski *[Warsaw TV]* 1
  - Commanded by Siwicki *[Warsaw TV]* 1

ALBANIA

- Youth Leader Urges Livelier Discussions *[ZERI I RINISE 28 May]* 2
- Third Volume of Hoxha's Diary Published 3
- Economic Progress 29 May-4 June Broadcast 3

BULGARIA

- Positive Assessment of Moscow Summit *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Jun]* 4
- Zhivkov Message Sent to UN Disarmament Session *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Jun]* 4
- Aleksandrov Returns From Visit to Warsaw 5
- Premier Atanasov Departs for Iran 7 Jun 5
- Iranian Bank Official Pays Official Visit 5
  - Holds Talks With Counterpart *[Tehran IRNA]* 5
  - Meets With Atanasov 5
- PDRY State Security Delegation Pays Visit 6
  - Arrives at Stoyanov's Invitation 6
  - Meets With Balev 6
- Stanishev Pays Working Visit to Middle East 6
  - Visits Jordan, Lebanon 6
  - Returns From Middle East 6
- Zhivkov Sends Message on FRG Mining Accident *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Jun]* 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Summit Termed 'Important Stage' in Dialogue *[RUDE PRAVO 3 Jun]* 7
- Jakes Receives Soviet Envoy Nikiforov 8
- USSR's Murakhovskiy Visits Slusovice *[RUDE PRAVO 2 Jun]* 8
- Potac Returns From USSR Working Visit *[RUDE PRAVO 28 May]* 8
- Prague Party Chief Leaves for Moscow Talks 8
- Observers Arrive for 'Sumava 88' Exercises 9
- LCY Conference 'Critical','Frank', 'Democratic' *[Belgrade in RUDE PRAVO 2 Jun]* 9
- Jakes Returns From Visit to PRC, DPRK, MPR *[RUDE PRAVO 1 Jun]* 10
- Chnoupek Meets PRC's Qian Qichen in New York 10
- CPCZ Delegation Returns From Canada *[RUDE PRAVO 30 May]* 10
- Communique on Bangladesh Foreign Minister's Visit *[RUDE PRAVO 27 May]* 10
- Parliamentary Delegation Visits Morocco *[cross reference]* 11
- Charter 77 on Political Opposition to Reforms *[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 7 Jun]* 11
- Government Session Discusses Fuel, Energy 2 Jun 11
  - Further Report *[RUDE PRAVO 3 Jun]* 12
- Reorganization of Industry in Czech SR Approved *[RUDE PRAVO 2 Jun]* 13
- MLADA FRONTA on Drug Addiction Problem *[Sevcik, 2 Jun]* 13

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- USSR's Zagladin Briefs Honecker on Summit 14
- Results of Moscow Summit Assessed *[Micke in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Jun]* 14

Reagan Human Rights Remarks Criticized *['G.P.' in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Jun]* 15
Honecker Congratulates Denmark Prime Minister *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4-5 Jun]* 15
Austrian Chancellor To Visit 14-16 Jun 15
Soelle Meets Macedonian Politician 16
Stoph Receives New Albanian Ambassador *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Jun]* 16
Honecker Receives New PRC Envoy 16
Stoph Meets PRC Chemical Industry Minister 16
    Beil Receives Qin Zhongda *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4-5 Jun]* 17
Stoph Greets New Afghan Prime Minister *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 May]* 17
Honecker Greets Physicians Peace Congress *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jun]* 17
People's Chamber Defense Committee Convenes *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Jun]* 17

HUNGARY

Soviet Envoy Briefs Grosz on Moscow Summit 19
Peace Delegation Returns From USSR 19
Foreign Ministry Spokesman's News Conference 19
Slavs in Hungary Seek To Avoid Assimilation *[TANJUG]* 20
PZPR's Porebski Visits 31 May-2 Jun 20
Finnish President Mauno Koivisto Visits 20
    Arrives 6 Jun 20
    Talks With Kadar 21
    Accords Signed 21
    Helsinki Reports 22
Grosz Discusses Economic Scene With Managers 22
Soviet Economist Evaluates Reform 22
Leaders' Public Appearances 19-25 May 23
Briefs 25
    Talks With Vatican 25
    DPRK Radio, TV Delegation 25

POLAND

Politburo's Czyrek Assesses Moscow Summit *[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 4-5 Jun]* 26
'Text' of Jaruzelski Message to UN Session 26
Messner Friendship Visit to PRC Previewed 28
    Messner Begins Visit 5 Jun *[cross reference]* 28
Economic Protocol Signed With PRC 20 May 28
    Messner Receives Delegation Head 29
Barcikowski Receives PRC Official 6 June 29
Economic Talks With Japan Conclude 29
FRG's Rau Says Talks 'Astonishingly Open' *[Hamburg DPA]* 30
Jaruzelski Receives Spanish Parliamentarian 30
Jaruzelski Meets Italian Delegation 30
Transcript of Urban's 31 May Press Conference *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 1-2 Jun]* 30
Solidarity Preparing for 'Confrontation' 37
Bronislaw Geremek Weighs Impact of Strikes *[Milan L'UNITA 31 May]* 38
Sejm Announces Agenda for 16-17 June Session 39
Jaruzelski Chairs Enterprises Conference 40
    Further Report 40
Sejm Committees Discuss Military Oath Draft Law 41

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Gorbachev Envoy Aboymov 42
Totu Received by Perez de Cuellar at UN 42
Cuban CP Delegation Meets Barbulescu 42
Ceausescu Congratulates OAU Leader Traore *[SCINTEIA 28 May]* 42
Ceausescu Closes Joint Meeting of Councils *[SCINTEIA 4 Jun]* 43

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reports on Slovene Reaction to Arrests 45
    Slovene LC Presidium Statement 45
    Cultural Workers' Statement 45
    Slovene Sociologists' Message 46
    Youth Official Requests Explanation 46

- Slovene SAWP Faults MLADINA, BORBA *[BORBA 27 May]* 46
- MLADINA, TELEKS Win Court Case *[POLITIKA 26 May]* 46
- Many in Slovenia Not 'Prepared' for Market Laws 47
- 'Polemics' on Constitution at SAWPY Body *[BORBA 20 May]* 47
- Pozderac Testifies at Agrokomerc Trial 49
  - Says Charges 'Unfounded' 49
- Bank Not Held Responsible for Agrokomerc 50
- Kosovo LC Condemns Evaluation of Pristina LC 50
- Kosovo Officials' Expulsion From LCY Endorsed 50
- Press Conference Views Pristina LC Meeting *[RILINDJA 24 May]* 50
- Serbs Hold Protest Meeting at Istok, Kosovo 51
  - Kosovo Press Reports Protest *[RILINDJA 30 May]* 51
- RILINDJA Editors Issued Reprimand 52
- Kosovo Albanian Sentenced to 60 Days in Prison *[RILINDJA 26 May]* 52
- Serbian Executive Council Leaders Named 52
- 'Cumulative Value' of Moscow Summit 'Great' *[Mirkovic]* 52
- Loncar Attends Special Session of UN 53
  - Received by Perez de Cuellar 53
  - Meets With Counterparts 53
- Loncar's Official Visit to Austria Reviewed 53
  - Speaks Out on Rights of Slovenes 53
  - Talks About Adoption of Declaration 54
- Loncar Meets With Whitehead in Belgrade 54
- CPC's Li Ximing Pays Official Working Visit 54
  - Holds Opening Talks With Pancevski 54
  - Pays Visit to Split *[BORBA 31 May]* 55
  - Meets With Krunic 55
  - Holds Closing Talks With Pancevski 55
- PRC Foreign Affairs Delegation Arrives 56
- PRC Parliamentarians Talk With Counterparts 56
- Mikulic Receives PRC's Wang Fang *[BORBA 20 May]* 56
- Foreign Policy Committee on Ties With Israel 56
  - TANJUG Reports Meeting 57
- Hungary's Pozsgay Pays Visit to Slovenia *[MTI]* 57
- Leaders Cable Soviets on Rail Accident 57
  - Dizdarevic Cables Gromyko 57
  - Mikulic Cables Ryzhkov 57
- TANJUG Views Joint Cooperation With Turkey 57
- Presidency Sends Greetings to OAU *[POLITIKA 26 May]* 58

'Shield-88' Exercises Continue

Visited by Jaruzelski

LD0606190688 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] [Item introduced by military music] Allied command and staff exercises under the code name "Shield-88," directed by Minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siwicki, are in progress. The designated staffs and army support units taking part in the exercises are fulfilling the training tasks according to the plan resulting from the defense doctrine adopted by the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states at their meeting in Berlin. The defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, as well as the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of staff of these forces, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, are attending the exercises.

Today, the staffs in training were visited by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State and commander in chief of the Armed Forces. Present were Generals Jozef Baryla and Czeslaw Kiszczak. Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski listened to the decisions of the commanders in training, acquainted himself with the organization of joint action, interested himself in the progress of decisionmaking processes, work at command posts and within staffs, and the functioning of the system of directing armies. Conversations with staff officers also raised matters concerning the future initiation into the practice of army training in accordance with the defensive nature of the doctrine of our country and of the whole military coalition of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The commander in chief of the PPR Armed Forces congratulated those taking part in the exercises on the proper implementation of tasks thus far, the command proficiency demonstrated, and their ability and competence in staff planning work, which is indispensible under contemporary battlefield conditions. Highlighting the defensive character of the Warsaw Pact military doctrine, of which the "Shield-88" exercise is a practical reflection, he also pointed to the necessity of insuring security, the inviolability of frontiers, and the peaceful development of fraternal states and nations. Gen Jaruzelski conveyed to participants in the exercises best wishes for further achievements in military service and success in life.

A meeting also took place between Wojciech Jaruzelski and the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, who are attending the "Shield-88" exercises. A film report on the visit to the exercises by the commander in chief of the Armed Forces will be broadcast on the Day's Panorama and News Commentary programs.

Commanded by Siwicki

LD0706082188 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The "Shield-88" exercise has begun. It is taking place in northwestern Poland and it is a staff and command exercise. Taking part are selected commands and staffs of the GDR National People's Army, the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Polish People's Army. The exercise is aimed at improving command abilities and allied cooperation during defense. Let us add that information on the exercise has been passed to all signatories of the CSCE conference. About 14,000 troops are taking part in the exercise, which is commanded by Army General Florian Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense.

Youth Leader Urges Livelier Discussions

AU0606065588 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 28 May 88 pp 1, 3-4

["From" a speech by Mehmet Elezi, Albanian Union of Working Youth Central Committee first secretary: "Some Issues Presented to Us in Order To Correctly Understand and Enact the Tasks Laid Down by the Party Secretariat;" date and place not given]

[Excerpts] As you know, the AWP Central Committee Secretariat recently examined the work being done with school-age young people. We must start by saying that the Secretariat, while once again appreciating the great help provided by the Albanian Union of Working Youth, has criticized certain shortcomings noticed in the work of the youth organizations in the country's schools and colleges, for which we cadres to whom work with young people has been entrusted bear the primary responsibility. [passage omitted]

School-age young people as a whole, including high school pupils, are working very hard to acquire a comprehensive communist education. But it is a fact that very little is being done through the youth organization. Schoolboys and girls are interested in knowledge and science, and thirst to learn as much as they can about art, culture, ideology, and politics. A firm grounding in these areas is provided in high schools.

But a young person's total interests are not being met by the youth organization, whose activity is limited by many kinds of interference and by taboos, which are only with great difficulty being circumvented. At some meetings, we devote more attention to points of order and procedure than to problems of content and to revolutionary methods. It is not realized that education can be furthered without mentioning the word education, and that progress in learning can be fruitful even without repeating the tiresome slogan, "learn, learn" which young people have heard from the first grade on, from parents, teachers, and now most tediously from the youth organization. An educational activity, such as a good discussion, with questions and answers, well organized, and with a well-known specialist, helps fuel young people's enthusiasm for a subject, much more than a boring meeting does. Well-prepared discussions on morals, aesthetics, and practical activities in these areas encourage debate and help young people grow up much better than moralizing advice and often-repeated euphemisms.

What do young people talk about among themselves? They talk about classes and sports, teachers' behavior and assessments and new movies, political events of the day, books, each other's hobbies, and family matters. But does the youth organization discuss these things?

Many of these things are not discussed, because they are outlawed by discussion topics full of cliches, and by stereotyped meetings and reports.

Many of these things are not discussed, because even if the discussion topic in the organization is changed, it is still hard to change the mode of presentation: Young people are often not asked to express their opinions freely, in the way they do in the streets and among themselves in their free time. They are supposed to talk in polished phrases and with precise terminology, as if they were publishing their views in a newspaper. This cannot attract young people, who therefore cannot feel at home in the organization or learn anything new. Instead, they hear things they have heard many times before. Thus, what is said in the organization loses its worth.

Do young people discuss political events in the organization? They do in the streets, at home, and in their social life. Why, for instance, was Abu Jihad murdered? They ask who he was, what part he had to play in the PLO and in the Palestinian cause. Who killed him? Why is the USSR silent? Does it look as if the USSR has made a compromise with Israel and the U.S.A., and America has made concessions to the Soviet Union somewhere else, so that the latter will keep its mouth shut about the Middle East—in other words, the brigands have divided the spoils behind the scenes? Another question: Why did they murder this rather than another PLO leader?

Planned discussions with qualified people on the basis of such questions and specific problems are a necessary practice that must be extended and followed through. But is this enough? No. We must reach the point where young people themselves talk freely in the organization, in the sense that they express their own opinions, just as they do in smaller social groups of two or three people. This would be a substantial achievement. For instance, after finishing the day's discussion topic at an organization meeting, they could talk, leaving a place for questions and discussions such as those outlined above. Or, if you like, they could talk about events in Panama or Nagorno-Karabakh, the conflict between the Armenians and the Azerbaijanis, and the larger question of the national issue in the USSR—why it has erupted and assumed such proportions under Gorbachev's "perestroyka" and "glasnost"—as well as other events in national or international life.

Such discussions at organization meetings are considered almost "sacrilegious." The organization's word will carry weight when it addresses itself to problems that matter to young people and when it speaks in young people's language, fresh and well argued. This is the way to persuade and inspire young people, and lead them to action. The main thing is to lay the foundations of a full and comprehensive education, to instill in members of the Albanian Union of Working Youth such sound qualities as initiative, revolutionary courage, and willingness to work, and to satisfy young people's thirst for culture and knowledge. [passage omitted]

Third Volume of Hoxha's Diary Published

AU0406193588 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Volume three of Comrade Enver Hoxha's diary has been published and placed on sale. The materials, notes, and reflections of this volume cover the 1960-61 period. Through its contents, the reader will acquaint himself more closely with the daily commitment of the party's leader; his comprehensive political, ideological, and economic activity with society and the people; and with his joys and sorrows. The notes covering this period specifically reflect the open struggle of our party to defend Marxism-Leninism and the international communist movement from Khrushchevite revisionism.

Economic Progress 29 May-4 June Broadcast

AU0506132788 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts on 29 May-4 June carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Librazhd District has fulfilled its 5-month general industrial production plan, and is aiming at 1 million leks above plan production (311800).

Permet District has fulfilled, ahead of schedule, its 5-month general industrial production plan, and has exceeded the plan by 4 percent (301800).

Sarande District has exceeded its 5-month general industrial production plan by 6.3 million leks (291800).

Vlore District reports that 30 collectives have fulfilled their 5-month production plans early (011800), and that the district has exceeded its 5-month general industrial production plan by 4 million leks (021800).

The following districts report securing the milk supply for their rural population from small herds in cooperativists' brigades: Lezhe (031800); Librazhd (041800); Mat (301800); Pogradec (301800); and Tirana (031800).

Positive Assessment of Moscow Summit

AU0606170488 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 88 p 1

[Gencho Stoev article: "Moscow-1988"]

[Text] Our public has already been informed about the developments at the Moscow summit. Day by day and hour by hour our people have followed the schedule of the Moscow meeting, the meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and between Shevardnadze and Shultz, as well as certain "above the plan" events in which the distinguished guest was involved. The television cameras took us into the halls in which the fate of the world was being discussed, while the newspapers afforded us lasting and personal documents of what was happening, both in words and pictures. We have been informed about the concluding Joint Statement and the evaluation of the results that have been achieved articulated by the two leaders at their press conferences. It was as if we were there, together with the 5,000 correspondents of the various mass media sent by mankind to Moscow.

The political scientists, diplomats, and international relations specialists now have plenty of material for their analysis. They will probably explain to us why the elimination of 4 percent of the nuclear weapons (the intermediate- and shorter-range missiles), turned out to be an easier task than the elimination of 50 percent (the strategic offensive missiles). Later on we shall probably understand why after 6 months full of fruitful visits and many agreements on human rights it was precisely during the visit that the problems related to these rights suddenly became so acute that an attempt was made to overshadow the basic topics that required development and solution with them.

Nobody underestimates the difficulties at the talks connected with the expected great reduction of ballistic missiles and the effective verification that will be a part of such a step. However, ignoring the main condition on which the future of mankind depends cannot guarantee many human rights to the one who is being threatened.

The abundant light of information transmitted by Moscow showed the nature of this truth. Hundreds of millions of people followed the events and saw what we ourselves saw. From this point of view the Moscow summit achieved something that is just as important as the treaties that have yet to be signed: Even through the speeches of the U.S. President it again continued to disperse the legend about the "Evil Empire" and the myth about the Soviet military threat. It is only natural to expect that the fifth summit, whenever it takes place, will strive to be different and even more fruitful than the fourth.

The success is evident. While it does not completely correspond to our expectations it would be naive to blame this on only some of the participants in the summit. The guests honestly admitted that these kinds of negotiations had not been initiated by them. This is so. After all, four meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan have taken place during the last 3 and 1/2 years, and they all had been initiated by Gorbachev. Now we often read in published commentaries that the two leaders already know each other very well, and that this is good for the world. However, the two most powerful states are expanding their contacts simultaneously with their leaders, and are getting to know each other better in all areas. The nations, which rely on the superpowers' economic and military assistance and political experience, also began to expand their contacts and to trust each other. The world today is not the world in which we used to live up until 3 years ago. The course of revolutionary restructuring, initiated by the CPSU, is already changing the climate of international relations. Every big forum, such as the Moscow summit, is viewed by mankind as another lesson in survival, unknown in the past, and a chance for a future.

It does not suffice to say that what happened has no precedent in diplomatic history. Mankind does not know peace as a lasting state of existence. We began to hunt for our survival, and afterward, even during the civilized centuries, we continued to "hunt" from a general and military point of view, and usurp other people's assets. Now, in the nuclear century, it does not suffice to only admit that the very nature of the new weapons renders their use disadvantageous. It is necessary to gradually tame the reflexes of the hand prepared to use these weapons, and subdue the aggressive brain impulses, which command the hand.

The fourth summit in Moscow was a part of the operation capable of removing the worst features of society's long lasting practice. It was only natural that such an innovating party as the CPSU undertook this initiative. Only the heirs of Marx and Lenin could outline the basic problem of contemporary mankind and seek its solution.

This search will certainly pass through various expected and unexpected vicissitudes, but only they can mark the beginning of a new era, an era in which while solving the humanitarian and human problems it would be possible to simultaneously advance toward international measures on environmental protection and new activities in space by mankind.

We heard and saw all this with our own ears and eyes. Despite the fact that we were in our homes we have the feeling that we are returning from Moscow.

Zhivkov Message Sent to UN Disarmament Session

AU0706071888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 88 pp 1,6

[Greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to the Third UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, "submitted" to the session in New York on 2 June 1988]

[Text] The third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament coincides with a turning point in international life. The world is now witnessing an active, constructive dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. The first serious steps toward the consolidation of international security have been accomplished: The INF Treaty and the Geneva agreements on the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan are part of these measures. The results of the Moscow talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan once more confirmed that in world politics even the greatest obstacles and prejudices can be overcome by common sense and goodwill. The new political thinking is making headway in interstate relations. The concern about universal human values is increasingly prevailing upon narrow class and national interests.

Millions of people throughout the world who have rallied in various social movements directed against the nuclear threat are also sharing a feeling of gratification and a justified awareness of having contributed to these successes.

Mankind is entitled to enjoy a moment of respite, but not to give up the struggle. War and militarism—as an abstract philosophy and as realities—continue to coexist on our planet along with the peoples' struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence. Forums, such as the third UN General Assembly session on disarmament, determine to the greatest extent whether or not positive trends will prevail and become a lasting, irreversible process.

The Bulgarian public expects the third special session to discuss topical problems in international life in a positive and constructive spirit and to map out the basic goals of the further development and intensification of the disarmament process, the conditions, paths, and methods of achieving them on earth and in space. It is required particularly that the session pronounce itself in favor of the practical meaning of the concept of a mutual link between disarmament and development.

I take advantage of the opportunity to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is ready to pursue its efforts in connection with transforming the Balkans into a zone free of mass destruction weapons, actively to contribute to and participate in the total, multidimensional process of halting the arms race.

I wish the participants in the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament fruitful work in making the disarmament process intensive and irreversible.

Aleksandrov Returns From Visit to Warsaw

AU0506195588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] On 5 June Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, returned to Bulgaria from Poland.

Premier Atanasov Departs for Iran 7 Jun

AU0706062088 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] A short while ago Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Tehran, where he will pay and official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, Iran's premier.

Iranian Bank Official Pays Official Visit

Holds Talks With Counterpart

LD2705221188 Tehran IRNA in English 1850 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Tehran, May 27, IRNA—Iran's Central Bank Governor Majid Qasemi currently in Bulgaria discussed Tehran-Sofia economic and banking relations with his Bulgarian counterpart Thursday.

Qasemi in the meeting explained Islamic banking systme and the role it played to upgrade Iranian economy, and said international organizations have admitted that this system is feasible worldwide.

After eight years of Iraqi-imposed war, and economic hardships Iran has been able to fulfill all its obligations besides being creditor of some countries, Qasemi said.

Following a proposal by Qasemi the two sides agreed to substitute dollar with SDR [special drawing rights] as a basic for mutual trade due to the intensive fluctuations of the dollar against other currencies.

Meanwhile Qasemi explained Iranian banking system, and important economic plans of the Islamic Republic ito Bulgarian Minister of Economy and planning Stoyan Ovcharov in Sofia on the same day. He also stressed on expansion of bilateral economic relations especially after the victory of the Iranian combatants in the war.

Ovcharov in reply promised to do his best for removing any possible obstacles in the way of expansion of mutual ties.

Qasemi heading an economic delegation arrived in Sofia Wednesday night at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart.

Meets With Atanasov

AU2805144988 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Majid Qasemi, governor of the Central Bank of Iran. They discussed the directions for further expanding the mutual cooperation that is being developed by the banks of the two countries in the economic field.

The meeting was attended by Vasil Kolarov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank, and Mohammad 'Ali Farmanbar, Iranian ambassador to Bulgaria.

PDRY State Security Delegation Pays Visit

Arrives at Stoyanov's Invitation

AU3005203988 Sofia BTA in English
1815 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Sofia, May 30 (BTA)—At the invitation of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of internal affairs, a delegation of the Ministry of State Security of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by Mr Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party and minister of state security, arrived on a working visit to this country today.

Meets With Balev

AU0306183588 Sofia BTA in English
1630 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)—Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party and minister of state security of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is paying a working visit here.

The Bulgarian and the Yemen side stressed the importance of the visit which Mr 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party, recently paid to Bulgaria and of his meetings and talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, in the still more dynamic and upgrade development of the all-round Bulgaro-Yemen relations.

The two sides stressed the great importance of the coming into force of the INF Treaty as well as the contribution of the latest Soviet-American summit in Moscow to the overall improvement of the international situation.

The meeting was attended by Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of the interior.

During the visit, which ended today, Mr Sa'id Salih Salim and the members of his delegation had meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior at which they exchanged experience and discussed some issues of the consolidation and promotion of the cooperation between the two ministries.

Stanishev Pays Working Visit to Middle East

Visits Jordan, Lebanon

AU0506173588 Sofia BTA in English
1536 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 5 (BTA)—Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met in Amman on June 3 with Mr Ya'qub Ziyadin, secretary general of the Jordan Communist Party, and with the members of the Politburo of the CC of the JCP.

The sides briefed each other on the tasks facing the two parties at this stage and expressed a shared satisfaction over the promotion of inter-party contacts. An emphasis was laid on the importance of communist unity on a national, regional and global scale in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev conferred on June 4 in Mukhtara, Lebanon, with Mr Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] of Lebanon.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev familiarized the leadership of the PSP with the tasks which the BCP and the Bulgarian people are fulfilling in the restructuring of all spheres of social development in the country.

Mr Walid Junblatt told his Bulgarian guest about the struggle of the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces against the Israeli aggression, for the preservation of Lebanon's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The sides considered some key international issues and more specifically the Middle East crisis and the situation in Lebanon in the light of the new world realities.

A shared desire was expressed for a further promotion of contacts and cooperation between the BCP and the PSP.

Returns From Middle East

AU0506195388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1930 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, Central Committee secretary, which paid a working visit to Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon, returned to Bulgaria on 5 June.

Zhivkov Sends Message on FRG Mining Accident

AU0606135688 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 4 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a condolence telegram to Richard von Weiszaecker, FRG president, on the occasion of the tragic accident at the Stolzenbach coal mine near the town of Borken which caused the death of numerous people. The telegram expresses most sincere condolences and profound sympathy for the families of the deceased.

Summit Termed 'Important Stage' in Dialogue

AU0606185388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 88 p 1

[Editorial: "The Value of Dialogue"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the Moscow meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President, already the fourth one, concluded one important stage of the Soviet-American political dialogue which started in Geneva in 1985. It is a stage marked by the Treaty on the Elimination of Soviet and American Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, which went in effect on 1 June. Children in the whole world, who had a holiday that day, could not receive a better present. And not only children—the whole of mankind, too.

Let us believe that the "stage of treaty No 2," of the treaty on the 50-percent reduction of strategic weapons, will overcome all opposition, and that the current or future U.S. President, together with the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, will sooner or later sign it.

Thus, after a number of "frosty" years the Soviet-American dialogue has entered a very active phase, with a new, higher level. The dialogue searches for and formulates principles on which not only Soviet-American relations, but also international relations in general could be based. The manifestation of that effort lies in the joint statement now adopted by the Soviet Union and the United States in Moscow. In its own way, it is a glance into the near and distant future, an attempt to lay foundation stones for a world without nuclear weapons and without wars.

The Moscow meeting—if we are to justly assess its significance—must be seen as a part of an almost two and half year process from the summit meeting in Geneva up to today. No new, major disarmament or other agreement was really signed at this fourth Gorbachev-Reagan meeting; nevertheless, it was, after all, a great international event which strengthened the Soviet-American dialogue. And it is a difficult dialogue, that is obvious, but it is absolutely necessary for the whole of international relations, and let us be fair and say that it is an uninterrupted and intensive dialogue.

The Soviet-American talks are not by far—as it might seem from looking at the television screen—a parade of smiles. They do not leave the ground of reality, they are, quite naturally, accompanied by the two sides' disputes about the urgent problems of the present. But they realistically result in a common understanding that the talks must be given a broader framework, that it is necessary to begin clarifying general issues.

It has showed that in some issues on the agenda—especially in the key issue, in disarmament—it has thus far been impossible to agree for one reason: There are often profoundly differing views on the essence of the problem arising from the ballast of the past, among other things, from the surviving stereotypes of the cold war. From this, too, stems the dispute about what the solutions should be like.

Nevertheless, the dialogue has acquired a programmatic character. Its continuation requires the determining of certain common principles, common objectives, with which both sides agree and which they want to and consider it imperative to implement. The first principle has already been approved and it has become the axis around which the talks turn: Nuclear war is unacceptable and must not happen.

Thus the current U.S. Government has acceded to the Soviet standpoint that nuclear war has an exterminatory role, that it cannot be a means to achieving any political objective, that unleashing it would be a catastrophe for mankind.

The demand for nuclear disarmament is the logical result of that principle. The United States has covered a considerable section of the road but, for the time being, it does not want to go all the way. American politicians suffer from the illusion that nuclear weapons "defend peace;" that they are a deterrent, and therefore are necessary for U.S. security. Equally, they assert that space weapons, which they are intensively developing, are to protect against nuclear weapons. Thus, the question, to which the American side must find an answer, is: When it excludes the possibility of nuclear war, for what purpose, then, does it need nuclear weapons? What purpose are the space weapons to serve?

The principle of the equilibrium of interests is a principle of exceptional importance. The United States agrees with it but, at the same time, it often violates it. Here is the answer to the question why, even though progress is obvious, more was not achieved at the Moscow meeting. The American side stubbornly continues its effort to gain unilateral advantages. This shows, above all, during the talks on reducing the arsenals of strategic weapons to a half. This applies, for example, to sea-launched cruise missiles, but also to an important issue such as SDI—an American program which is paving the way for an arms buildup in space.

History provides the emphatic lesson that attempts to gain unilateral military advantages and, on this basis, also political advantages, set the wheels of the arms buildup spinning and inevitably lead to a confrontation. Therefore, it is so important that general issues be clarified in Soviet-American relations, that precisely here, where the process of political decisionmaking begins, the necessary agreement be reached.

Despite all the critical assessments, Soviet-American relations have changed, and we can say that there has been a revolutionary change in them. One feels detente in the world, and this helps to improve relations between states and nations, helps to restore trust and understanding.

The process of nuclear disarmament has begun. Influential forces and instruments have begun moving, which create the possibility of resolving a number of regional conflicts. The development of bilateral U.S.-USSR relations is undergoing a hopeful and, compared with the past, unprecedented upsurge.

Nevertheless, the following question is justified: Is it a lasting change, where are the guarantees that a reverse will not occur?

In 8 months there will be a new president in the White House, a new government will come, new personalities. The Soviet leadership does not limit Soviet-American relations to this or that government, however. What is involved are relations of lasting interest. Precisely for this reason, in the Soviet view, one must not waste even those next 8 months; precisely for this reason the USSR proposes to the Reagan government to walk together as much of the way as possible, to do everything possible so that the development of mutual relations becomes irreversible.

The continuation and broadening of the Soviet-American dialogue pushes the element of military confrontation out of world politics, replaces tension by detente, insecurity by security, mistrust by trust, arguments are becoming the main weapon. The new political thinking in a nuclear age, which the Soviet Union submitted to the world precisely by means of dialogue, demonstrates it viability.

Jakes Receives Soviet Envoy Nikiforov

LD0606122888 Prague CTK in English
1210 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here today a special envoy of the Soviet Communist Party general secretary and [as received] Deputy Foreign Minister Valentin Nikiforov who informed him of the course and results of the Soviet-American summit in Moscow last week.

Valentin Nikiforov briefed Milos Jakes also on the Soviet leadership's assessment of the summit.

The Czechoslovak party leader praised the results of the summit and Mikhail Gorbachev's principled approach which met with full understanding and support in Czechoslovakia.

USSR's Murakhovskiy Visits Slusovice

AU0606180988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
2 Jun 88 p 7

[CTK report: "Soviet Guests Visit Gottwaldov Area"]

[Text] Gottwaldov—The delegation of the leading staff of the USSR's agricultural industrial complex, headed by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR's State Agro-industrial Council, visited the Gottwaldov area on Wednesday [1 June].

In the Agrokombinat Slusovice unified farm cooperative the Soviet guests were briefed on the results achieved by the cooperative in its eight development programs (such as corn cultivation, livestock breeding, production of agricultural machinery, and development of agricultural chemistry and biochemistry). Apart from other things, the discussion dealt with the food program (which instructs the experts in developing and producing substances for improving the quality of foodstuffs) and with facilities for the revitalization of pig breeding via repopulation. The cooperative is currently working on 18 scientific-technical projects, ranging from cereal cultivation to controlled animal nutrition. For instance, the auxiliary production facilities of the cooperative are providing breeders with needle-free vaccination and diagnostic applicators, one of which was presented to Vsevolod Murakhovskiy.

The Soviet guests also met representatives of the Brezuvky and Kromeriz unified farm cooperatives, with whom they discussed possibilities of establishing direct relations in rape and pea cultivation projects.

Potac Returns From USSR Working Visit

AU0106182688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
28 May 88 p 7

[CTK report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] Stanislav Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who paid a brief working visit to Moscow, left for home on Friday [27 May]. He discussed in the USSR a long-term Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation and the possibilities of deepening it.

Prague Party Chief Leaves for Moscow Talks

LD0606161988 Prague CTK in English
1500 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat Member and Chief Secretary of the Party City Committee in Prague Miroslav Stepan left today for a brief working visit to Moscow at the invitation of First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Moscow City Committee Lev Zaykov. He will have talks on cooperation between the two capitals, including restructuring in all spheres of economic and social life, socialist self-management and ideological activities.

Observers Arrive for 'Sumava 88' Exercises

LD0606193988 Prague CTK in English
1633 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 6 (CTK)—A planned exercise of the Ground Forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army Sumava 1988 started early today.

The exercise is attended by 37 observers from 19 states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They will watch the exercise on June 6-10.

In the afternoon, chief-of-staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, first deputy defence minister Lieutenant-General Miroslav Vacek welcomed the observers on behalf of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

In his speech, Miroslav Vacek pointed out the significance of the document of the Stockholm Conference for the Strengthening of Mutual Confidence and Security in Europe.

He stressed that Czechoslovakia exerts great efforts in this respect, which is proved by the recent proposal of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes to create a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states.

The exercise Sumava 1988 is being held in harmony with the defensive doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty and is aimed exclusively at improving the preparations of the Czechoslovak People's Army forces for the defence of Czechoslovakia and does not have an offensive character.

Later in the afternoon, all observers were taken to the area of the exercise.

All observers received maps, the program and other documents necessary for the observation of the exercise, in harmony with articles 53 and 54 of the Stockholm Document.

Colonel Miroslav Kominek of the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry told the observers that they can use their own cameras and dictaphones and will be able to use helicopters of the Czechoslovak People's Army for observation.

Commander of the exercise Major-General Frantisek Podesva said that the exercise is attended by two motorized divisions of the Czechoslovak People's Army—the 22nd Division, codenamed "Southern" and the 52nd Division codenamed "Northern". The exercise is attended by 17,147 soldiers.

Involved will be 269 tanks, 203 launchers of antitank guided missiles on armoured carriers, 192 over 100-milimetre guns and rocket launchers, 16 helicopters and 28 combat aircraft. A total of 120 take-offs are planned. The theme of the exercise is "Organizing and waging defensive struggle and going into counter-attack with the aim to regain original position". The exercise Sumava 1988 will take place in forest and mountain terrains. Its aim is to strengthen the morally-political state of military units and improve their handling of weapons and equipment.

The exercise will take place in the military training area of Boletice and Dobra Voda. It will end on June 10 when the troops will leave military training areas and return to their garrisons.

LCY Conference 'Critical','Frank', 'Democratic'

AU0606163988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
2 Jun 88 p 4

[Petr Vana Belgrade dispatch in the "We Comment" column: "Strengthening LCY's Role"]

[Text] The socialist world is now undergoing qualitatively new processes and radical transformations. And Yugoslavia, too, finds itself in a "period of revolutionary changes, on the threshold of profound reforms," as Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated in the main speech at the latest LCY Conference. The 3-day top-level LCY deliberations between party congresses concluded in Belgrade on Tuesday [31 May], and concentrated particularly on the restructuring of Yugoslavia's society.

The conclusions of the conference confirmed the need to immediately start developing the renewal process in the party itself and to introduce far more striking and radical changes into the economic system and the sphere of political relations via socialist self-management and democracy. Unification on this program of positive changes enhanced the importance of the conference, particularly in the present complicated period. By analyzing the typical difficulties and problems of present Yugoslavia and by basing the contents of its deliberations on this analysis, the conference went beyond the scope set for it by the statutes, since LCY conferences are merely a form of Central Committee work, and not congresses. The Central Committee is now committed to prepare (already in June) a plan for implementing the adopted conclusions. The approved conference statement on strengthening the LCY's leading role, unity, and responsibility in the struggle to overcome the socioeconomic crisis must thus be regarded as a directive for the party leadership—the organ on which the bold transformation of words into deeds depends.

The deliberations were critical and frank, and the exchange of views was democratic throughout the session. More than 400 delegates (i.e. more than 50 percent of the participants) addressed the conference; many of them demanded that consequences be drawn from the criticism of central organs. The conference adopted a constructive statement on the need to radically change the party's working methods, to morally cleanse the party, and to renew its cadres without resorting to defamations.

The conclusions of the conference formulate (in an unprecedented uniform manner) the demand that the laws governing economy and the socialist market should be taken into account. This is also a demand for a new role of the workers class and of all working people, particularly in strengthening the independence of economic units and working collectives, in enhancing their opportunities to engage in business enterprise and decide on the profits, but also in adopting responsibility for the administration of social ownership and for the risks of failure.

In a multinational country it is particularly important to establish socioeconomic relations within the federal system which would provide for a unity of class and national interests by strengthening the powers of workers and working people and by consolidating equal national rights, the final document states.

This is also connected with the new quality of state regulation [statni regulace] and with the state's overall status. The LCY also set the task of separating the function of the party from that of the state, and of putting an end to the "personal union," so that the party would operate as an ideological force, and not as a center of administrative power. It emphatically insisted on the flow of information to the public and on the need to check on agencies and functions.

Inflation is the country's greatest problem. It demands the maximum involvement of all Communists in support of anti-inflation measures, however unpopular they may be.

The adopted document concentrates attention on the main conclusions of the 13th party congress (the conference has been convened on the basis of these and oriented toward their consistent implementation). In an unprecedented, frank manner it shows that, although the party had been promoting many of the new trends in the past, it is only now beginning to implement them comprehensively in practice in all their profundity.

Jakes Returns From Visit to PRC, DPRK, MPR

AU0606161988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
1 Jun 88 p 1

[CTK report: M. Jakes' Return"]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, returned from his official friendly visit to the PRC, DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) on Tuesday [31 May] evening. He had been visiting the above countries at the invitation of their top party representatives.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and his entourage were welcomed by Comrades Vasil Bilak, Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, and Miroslav Stepan.

Wang Xingda and Kim Kwang-sop, PRC and DPRK ambassadors to the CSSR respectively, and Luvsandambyn Batchingel, MPR charge d'affaires ad interim, were also present.

Chnoupek Meets PRC's Qian Qichen in New York

LD0306214888 Prague CTK in English
2035 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] New York June 3 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with his Chinese colleague Qian Qichen.

The ministers considered some international issues related to the 3rd special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, as well as further possibilities of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China.

CPCZ Delegation Returns From Canada

AU0206125688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
30 May 88 p 7

["Z"-signed report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Bohumil Urban, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first deputy premier of the Czech SR, which attended the 27th Congress of the Canadian Communist Party, returned home from Canada on Saturday [28 May]. The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Jaroslav Pavel, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

Communique on Bangladesh Foreign Minister's Visit

AU0106104988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
27 May 88 p 2

[CTK report: "For the Further Development of Czechoslovak-Bangladesh Relations; A Joint Communique Was Adopted at the End of Foreign Minister H. R. Chowdhury's Stay"]

[Text] Prague—Hamayun Rashid Chowdhury, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, concluded his official visit to Czechoslovakia, which took place at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, on Thursday [26 May].

A joint communique was adopted at the end of his visit. The communique states, among other things:

During their talks, the two ministers noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Bangladesh relations are developing favorably, while respecting the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and the interests of the two countries.

The two sides valued the progress achieved in a number of spheres of mutual cooperation and favored a further development of the traditionally good relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres for the benefit of the people of the two countries and of peaceful cooperation in the world. They stressed the importance of seeking new ways and forms in the interest of the diversification and expansion of economic relations, and determined their further concrete directions.

The two sides agreed to increase cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs, especially by means of periodic consultations.

When exchanging views on topical issues of international life, the Bangladesh side valued the CSSR initiatives oriented toward the establishment of a zone of trust, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

The two sides expressed support for all constructive initiatives aimed at establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. They also regard the activity of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation to be an important and positive factor for strengthening peace, stability, and further development of social and economic cooperation in the region. B. Chnoupek and H. Rashid Chowdhury stressed the need for a political settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran on the basis of the Security Council's Resolution No 598.

Parliamentary Delegation Visits Morocco

For Morocco MAP, Rabat Radio, and Prague CTK reportage on the visit to the Kingdom of Morocco by a CSSR Federal Assembly delegation led by its chairman, Alois Indra, including his audience with King Hassan II and talks with Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki, see the Morocco section of the 2 June Near East and South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Charter 77 on Political Opposition to Reforms

AU0706121688 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Jun 88 p 1

["V.M." report: "CSSR Reform Opponents Are Becoming Active"]

[Excerpts] Vienna, 6 June—Political opposition to Gorbachev's course and the efforts for reforms also at the political level are emerging in the CSSR. According to reports by Charter 77 members, a letter intended solely for the party sections and their members is currently circulating within the party, which cites alleged "enemies of socialism." According to this letter there are three categories of "enemies," First, there are the active Charter 77 members, who are equated with "foreign imperialist agents." Second, there are the activists of the Catholic Church and all active believers in general. Finally there are the about 500,000 Communists who were expelled from the party after 1968 and many of whom want to be rehabilitated and have made corresponding applications. [passage omitted]

The harsh reaction of the authorities to a letter sent by the archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Tomasek, to the government and in which he proposed a "dialogue" between the state and the Catholic Church on all open questions is considered as a dogmatic relapse in Prague. Tomasek wrote that he has been given a "moral mandate" by believers to demand a radical change of the regime's policy toward the church. Such a change is not only necessary but would also be wise. The church does not demand any privileges, but only every citizen's right to live according to his convictions and the church's right to some free space to fulfill its task. Responding to this letter, the head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs, Janku, said that Cardinal Tomasek simply wants to provide the Western press with new motives for "attacking the CSSR."

Government Session Discusses Fuel, Energy 2 Jun

LD0206232188 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 2 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government dealt today with a report on adopted measures concerning the consumption of fuel and energy.

It stated that the development in this sphere is unfavourable within the current five-year plan period. The consumption of primary sources of energy was exceeded in 1986 by 1.1 million tonnes of black coal units and in 1987 by 1.8 million tonnes, though the planned creation of the national income was not achieved. The energy input dropped only by 1.8 percent in 1986 and 0.4 percent in 1987.

There are many causes of this situation, one of them being that the planned rate of growth of the national income is not being fulfilled. The consumption of fuel for the production of electric energy was higher than planned.

If these trends in fuel and energy consumption continue, this consumption will exceed the planned figures of the 8th five-year plan in 1990 by 5.5 million tonnes of black coal units. Such growth of consumption cannot be ensured and would constitute an unfavourable impact on the efficiency of the country's economic development in the current and following periods.

Energy input must be considerably reduced in the second half of the current five-year plan period. To this end, the Czechoslovak Government will have at its disposal by the end of this year a concept of considerable reductions in the consumption of energy and especially of heat energy, so that the country could reach by 2000 a level comparable with that of the industrially advanced countries.

Further Report

AU0706125688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 88 pp 1,7

[CTK: "Report on Session of the CSSR Government"]

[Text] Prague—At its plenary session on Thursday [2 June], the CSSR Government dealt with a report on the effectiveness of adopted conceptual solutions and rationalization measures in the consumption of fuels and energy, especially as regards the former government resolution and the State Target Program No.02. The exacting tasks in the valorization [zhodnocovani] of fuels and energy, which the Eighth 5-Year Plan determined on the basis of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress (in 1986-90 to reduce the annual average consumption of fuel and energy per unit of national income by 2.9 percent), proceeded from the unused potential as compared with other industrially developed countries. Those countries are achieving in some cases up to twice higher the gross national product per 1 unit of fuel-energy sources than Czechoslovakia.

The development to date in the current 5-year period is unfavorable. The consumption of primary sources of energy was exceeded in 1986 by 1.1 and in 1987 by 1.8 million metric tons of standard fuel equivalent, though the planned creation of national income was not achieved. The energy input dropped only 1.8 percent in 1986, and 0.4 percent in 1987. This situation has many causes. From the overall national economic point of view, the most important is the fact that the planned rate of the national income's growth is not being fulfilled. The fuel and energy sector exceeded the planned consumption of fuels and heat to the greatest extent, which was caused, in particular, by the higher than planned consumption of fuels to generate electricity. In 1987 this was caused also by the greater production of rolled material, with which we were balancing shortfalls in foreign trade, and, also, by the increased cement production. The consumption of fuels and energy considerably increased also in agriculture last year. This was the result of the unfavorable weather conditions then. The low energy efficiency of equipment [spotrebice] continues, and tasks in heating housing projects and in introducing measuring and regulatory technology for heating and hot water delivery are not being fulfilled.

Should these trends in the consumption of fuels and energy continue, in 1990 the consumption of fuels and energy would exceed the figures of the Eighth 5-Year Plan by 5.5 million metric tons of standard fuel equivalent. Such a growth of consumption cannot be physically ensured for the economy and, moreover, it would have a marked unfavorable impact on the effectiveness of our economic development in the current and the next period.

In that connection, the government criticized the fact that of the Kcs22 billion earmarked for rationalization measures in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, thus far only Kcs1.4 billion have been spent. Also, only a small part of the sector's tasks pertaining to technical development is oriented toward a more thrifty use of energy.

The second part of the Eighth 5-Year Plan must be used to establish a foundation for a marked reduction of our economy's energy consumption. In the remaining years of the current 5-year period we will therefore proceed in determining the limits of the consumption of fuels and energy from the dynamism set by that plan and, if possible, we will even strive to accelerate this dynamism. By the end of the year, the CSSR Government will have at its disposal—as a part of general forecast—also a concept for a marked reduction of energy consumption and, in particular, of heat, in order to get close to the standard of industrially developed countries by the year 2000.

On the initiative of the Government of the Czech SR and the federal minister of fuels and power, the CSSR Government devoted itself to the solution of problems connected with the social development of the Karvina District, which is one of the most industrialized parts of the Czech SR. In the district there are nine mining enterprises, accounting for more than three-quarters of the total production of the Ostrava-Karvina basin. The mining activities are accompanied by numerous unfavorable influences which, above all, are causing considerable subsidence, the consequence being the destruction of projects located on the surface. Even though the government dealt several times with the elimination of the consequences of mining activity and additional resources are being allocated from the mining damage fund of the Ostrava-Karvina Mines economic production unit, there have been instances of delay in dealing with constructions to replace destroyed projects. All this has been having an unfavorable impact on the living conditions of the working people in the Karvina district. The government therefore decided to build a further 396 municipal apartments in this district for emergency situations in 1988-90, in addition to the planned apartments. Apart from other financial measures in cooperative and private housing construction, it instructed the Minister of Fuels and Power, in cooperation with the CSSR deputy premier, to maintain the population's necessary living conditions on the territory affected by coal mining, rapidly eliminate damage to buildings, communications, and infrastructure until the last inhabitants have left the territory.

The government further addressed the results of the amendments of contractual prices in trade with the socialist countries, the standpoint on setting up a commercial bank of economic organizations of interested CEMA member states to finance direct production relations, instituted a medal, for merit, for the Czechoslovak People's Army, and assessed some other information.

The government discussed a report on the course of the CSSR premier's visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil and entrusted the minister of foreign trade to ensure the implementation of the results of trade negotiations.

Reorganization of Industry in Czech SR Approved
AU0706101788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 88 p 7

[CTK report: "From a Session of the Government of the Czech SR"]

[Text] Prague—On Wednesday [1 June] the Government of the Czech SR discussed 12 plans for restructuring the organizational structures of the production-technical, scientific-research, and circulation bases of branch ministries and central agencies. They provide for the transition of one-third of enterprises to two-tier management.

Following a comprehensive assessment of the criteria of self-financing, technological link-ups, dynamic development, competition, and the labor collectives' potentials and incentives, the government approved the establishment of 173 state enterprises effective 1 July 1988. Of these state enterprises, 30 are in the sector of industry, 105 in the sector of agriculture and food, 23 in the sector of construction and the building industry, 9 in the sector of trade and tourism, 1 in the sector of the Ministry of Interior and the Environment, and 5 are subordinated to the Czech Geological Office. Effective the same date, an additional 11 state enterprises will be set up within the jurisdiction of the Prague City National Committee and the North Bohemia and South Moravia Regional National Committees. The government instructed ministers, the heads of central agencies of state administration, and the councils of regional national committees to submit by 15 October 1988 for discussion the proposals for the establishment of further state enterprises.

While assessing the merits and drawbacks of individual, collective, and sectoral standpoints, the Government of the Czech SR disapproved of approaches laying the groundwork for economically unwarranted organizational integration and fragmentation. It rejected views regarding the changes being carried out as a mere reorganization and emphasized the securing of society's needs and the consistent application of economic methods of management. In this connection it stressed the political significance of the issues involved and the need to thoroughly and convincingly explain the motives that led to the turning down of proposals [for the establishment of a state enterprise].

The Government of the Czech SR also assessed the draft principles of a political-economic directive for the economic and organizational restructuring of the nonproduction sphere and voiced its approval of their being submitted to the CSSR Government.

MLADA FRONTA on Drug Addiction Problem
AU0706101688 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 2 Jun 88 p 2

[Commentary by Libor Sevcik: "Drug Abuse Does Not Respect Borders"]

[Excerpt] At a recent press conference CSSR Minister of Interior V. Vajnar mentioned that we have 6,600 people addicted to nonalcoholic toxicants, according to the data of his sector. The figure cited by the ministry of health is even higher, by 110 people. This apparent contradiction in the statistics of two ministries of the same government arises, inter alia, from the fact that those addicted to toxicants [toxikomani] seek medical assistance before they come into conflict with the law and thus into direct contact with agencies of the Ministry of Interior.

We are not concerned with differences in statistics, however, but with individual people figuring in them. Only a few years ago it was vehemently asserted that the problem of nonalcoholic addiction does not concern us; drug abuse was presented as a concomitant phenomenon of the societies with antagonistic contradictions, as a phenomenon lying outside the socialist countries. Although it is true that our addicts mostly do not use the classical hard drugs, such as heroin or cocaine, the destructive effects on the psyche of the mixtures which they themselves manage to prepare out of available raw materials are equivalent to those of the hard drugs and their consequences to health are often even more drastic.

Last year 45 people died of overdoses in our country; the overwhelming majority of them were young people, as in Czechoslovakia addiction to nonalcoholic toxicants is almost exclusively the "domain" of people around 20. One of the methods of combating addiction that is accepted worldwide is the erection of barriers between the addict and the substances he uses. In this connection it is barely comprehensible that it took years to enforce a ban on the free sale of [the painkiller] alnagon. At present, one is again dithering over whether to limit the accessibility of other pharmaceuticals, although it is generally known what our addicts prepare their doses out of. The talks held by agencies of the Ministry of Interior with the producers and distributors of the "popular" diluents and solvents also have not had the desirable outcome yet.

Of course, bans are only the second step on the road to halting the growth and limiting the number of people who depend on drugs. The first step must be prevention. [passage omitted]

USSR's Zagladin Briefs Honecker on Summit

LD0606192888 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1749 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] On behalf of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Vadim Zagladin on Monday informed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the course and results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Moscow. Central Committee member Zagladin, first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee's Internternational Department, conveyed the Soviet leadership's satisfaction concerning Erich Honecker's 1 June statement.

The results of the summit meeting have the GDR's full support, Erich Honecker said. It had contributed to further detente in East-West relations, as well as to the advancement of disarmament negotiations and to making peace more secure.

According to the view agreed upon by the partners in the talks, the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, which has now come into force, is the result of a policy that takes into account the realities of the nuclear-space age, of the Warsaw Pact's dynamic peace policy, and of the struggle of all peaceful forces against a nuclear inferno. Vadim Zagladin stressed the GDR's constructive contribution to the existence of the treaty.

Erich Honecker greeted the progress achieved during the summit in the direction of a 50-percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons of both states and of a restriction on nuclear weapons tests. He expressed the GDR's expectation that the relevant negotiations would soon lead to agreements.

Both sides agreed that the Moscow summit meeting was convincing proof of the usefulness of political dialogue. Erich Honecker stressed that multilateral impulses concerning this would emanate from the GDR in the future. An essential contribution to dialogue between the most diverse forces from throughout the world in the interest of dismantling confrontation and mistrust and of seeking effective solutions to the most burning present problem may be expected from the forthcoming Berlin International Meeting on Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones. According to Vadim Zagladin, the USSR will contribute actively to the Berlin meeting with a representative delegation.

The partners in the talks affirmed the resolution of their parties, states, and peoples to further deepening their friendship and cooperation, as a pledge to past and future successes in the international arena and to socialist construction in their countries.

Results of Moscow Summit Assessed

AU0606170388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 88 p 2

[Werner Micke commentary from Moscow: "Political Dialogue and Results of the Summit"]

[Text] The Moscow summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan has become history. Speeches and documents have been published, and balance sheets are drawn everywhere as to what results have been obtained at this fourth summit after the Geneva, Reykjavik, and Washington meetings.

Without any doubt, the most important event was the implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. The Moscow summit represents a fresh start for nuclear disarmament, and the preparations for the meeting contributed to clearing the last remaining obstacles that still obstructed the real start of nuclear disarmament. Strictly speaking, this process had already begun before the exchange of the ratification documents, and the conversion of the Waren missile base into a recreation facility for trade unions will be as much remembered by the people as a symbol of socialism's active peace efforts as the conversion of mobile missile ramps into construction cranes.

All those who are committed to safeguarding peace have welcomed with satisfaction the idea that a joint draft for the text of an agreement on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive weapons now exists. In the joint summit statement everybody can read what key issues have already been fixed. The conviction, expressed there by the highest representatives of the two superpowers, that the work that has been done provides the basis for the conclusion of this contract, creates a positive climate for another large step toward nuclear disarmament, which will make a sizable contribution to strengthening strategic stability on the globe. As far as other important areas of disarmament are concerned, certain progress is discernible. This has not least been demonstrated by the signing of two agreements in Moscow.

During the farewell ceremony for the U.S. President, Mikhail Gorbachev stated that, following the Geneva meeting, Soviet-U.S. relations have been guided toward a less dangerous direction. This is evident from the agreements reached and the new targets of cooperation, including important issues that concern the whole of mankind, such as a change in the climate of international relations.

However—and this was pointed out by both sides—not all outstanding urgent questions concerning conventional and nuclear disarmament were resolved. It was not possible to overcome all differences in opinion and all contradictory views. This was also demonstrated by the fact that Reagan's advisors did not agree on results on these issues.

One cannot speak about the Moscow summit without mentioning the great significance of political dialogue which—in spite of and even because of all the contradictions, obstacles, and difficulties—increasingly proves to be an adequate method of solving complicated problems. It must be continued by all those who want to make peace more secure and improve the coexistence among peoples on our earth. In this spirit, Erich Honecker's statement in which he expressed the GDR's approval of the summit results was registered with satisfaction in Moscow. "Let us not waste any time in continuing to proceed on the path that was embarked on in Moscow! The peoples expect it!" Erich Honecker stressed.

Reagan Human Rights Remarks Criticized

AU0706095088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 88 p 2

["G.P." commentary: "'Moralists' Should Put Their Own House in Order First"]

[Text] In our Friday [3 June] edition, we published the news that the number of unemployed persons worldwide has increased to 100 million. And, according to ILO figures, half a million people are underemployed and condemned to insufficient working hours. This concerns to a considerable extent the world's largest capitalist country, the United States: Washington's official statistics show over 7 million jobless persons in that country. At least another 10 million must live on so-called "part-time jobs," which means that they are not only being ruthlessly exploited but that they can also be fired at any time.

The U.S. President, however, who praised the advantages of the American 'way of life' in Moscow on every possible occasion with downright missionary fervor, made no mention whatsoever of this problem. All the time he was trying to portray the picture of an intact America and he kept silent about the most important thing—human rights that are not being observed in the United States and in the capitalist world. Thus, even from Reagan's immediate surroundings it was heard that—to put it mildly—the President did not cut a good figure as an itinerant preacher on human rights.

It is little wonder if in "God's own country," things stink to high heaven. According to a Western reporter, more and more voices are being raised in the United States calling for their President to "put things in order in his own house first."

Where things would have to be put in order and what would have to be put in order has recently been made clear by a West Berlin radio report. The report conceded that a growing number of people in the United States ask themselves "whether the reverse side of capitalism must result in the richest country in the world producing 3 million homeless people," or whether it is necessary that up to 20 million people are continuously or temporarily undernourished. And things are deteriorating and not improving, because "as a result of the economy drive in the Reagan era the funds for food stamps have been reduced." And the "U.S. infant mortality rate is the highest in the Western world...12 million Americans cannot afford health insurance."

The President forgets all this or banishes it from his mind, just like other things that are not compatible with his picture of the world: discrimination against American Indians, the situation in black ghettos, uncontrollable crime and drug addiction, brutalization of society, and degradation of women. Much more could be added to this list.

One thing is certain: In view of this situation one can say that the human rights record in the United States is not impressive at all. Maybe people who live in glass houses had better not throw stones....

Honecker Congratulates Denmark Prime Minister

AU0606180588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Jun 88 p 1

[ND item: "Erich Honecker Congratulates Poul Schlueter: State Telegram on the Occasion of the Formation of the Government in Denmark"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Poul Schluter on the occasion of the formation of the Government in Denmark:

On your appointment to the office of prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark I convey to you my best congratulations. I add to them my firm conviction that the good-neighborly relations between our countries serve the safeguarding of peace and will further develop to the benefit of our peoples. I wish you success and personal well-being for fulfilling your responsible function.

Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Austrian Chancellor To Visit 14-16 Jun

LD0606174988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN)—At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Dr Franz Vranitzky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, will visit the GDR 14-16 June 1988.

Soelle Meets Macedonian Politician
AU0606072288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [1 June] Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-SFRY Joint Economic Committee, received Gligorie Gogovski, chairman of the Executive Council of the SR of Macedonia, who is paying a several-day visit to the GDR.

The interlocutors paid tribute to the high level achieved in the friendly relations and overall cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY and discussed their further development on the basis of the agreements concluded between the leading representatives of the two countries. The discussion focused on measures to implement the agreements in the economic field. Proceeding from the results of the recent 23d session of the GDR-SFRY Joint Economic Committee, Horst Soelle and Gligorie Gogovski discussed possibilities to expand and deepen the mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which is being realized with economic associations and combines of the SR of Macedonia. The meeting was attended by Milan Predojevic, SFRY ambassador to the GDR.

Stoph Receives New Albanian Ambassador
AU0606180388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Ilir Bocka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the GDR, for a first visit on Thursday [2 June].

Honecker Receives New PRC Envoy
LD0606161788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun ADN—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the GDR, Zhang Dake, for the presentation of his letter of accreditation.

Ambassador Zhang Dake conveyed the most cordial greetings from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Zhao Ziyang, and the president of the People's Republic of China, Yang Shangkun, which were reciprocated.

Erich Honecker and Zhang Dake paid tribute to the high state of relations between the two parties, states, and peoples and spoke in favor of their dynamic further development. They were in agreement in stating that these relations could only flourish in peace. In this context Erich Honecker welcomed the participation of the People's Republic of China in the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones in Berlin.

Both politicians stressed the historic significance of the implementation of the INF Treaty. It was encouraging that at the Moscow summit preconditions had been achieved for continuing the process of disarmament with a 50 percent reduction in the strategic offensive weapons of both states. On this issue, they were of the opinion that the next step is to continue disarmament in the nuclear and conventional areas.

The ambassador stressed the great significance that the state and party leadership of the People's Republic of China placed in the upcoming International Meeting for Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones in Berlin.

Stoph Meets PRC Chemical Industry Minister
LD0606195188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun (ADN)—The results of the fourth meeting of the GDR-China Economic Commission will deepen the long-term character of bilateral cooperation. This assessment was made by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and China's Chemicals Minister Qin Zhongda, at a talk today in Berlin.

The meeting had been concluded beforehand. Both sides agreed on the expansion of trade relations and industrial cooperation.

Willi Stoph stressed in the talk that the GDR would continue to contribute actively to the securing of world peace and to reducing the danger of war. This goal finds its concrete expression in the upcoming International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones.

According to Qin Zhongda, the People's Republic of China assesses the recent Soviet-U.S. agreement as a valuable first step toward arms limitation. His country praised the initiative of the GDR in calling a conference for nuclear weapons-free zones, in which a Chinese delegation will participate.

At the conclusion of the discussions lasting several days on the status and perspectives of bilateral economic relations between the GDR and China, the chairmen of both sections of the GDR-China Economic Commission, Chemicals Ministers Guenther Wyschofsky and Qin Zhongda, signed a protocol.

The delegations predicted that economic and scientific-technical cooperation as well as mutual goods exchange would develop dynamically.

The 15-year agreement arranged in October 1986 on the development of long-term cooperation had become active in almost all areas, through concrete agreements between the responsible organs in both countries.

Beil Receives Qin Zhongda

AU0706064988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] On Friday [3 June] in Berlin, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil received PRC Chemical Industry Minister Qin Zhongda, chairman of the Chinese side of the GDR-PRC Committee for Cooperation in Economy, Foreign Trade, Science, and Technology, for talks on further developing and increasing foreign trade relations. [3 June].

Both interlocutors agreed that GDR-PRC foreign trade is successfully developing on the basis of agreements made on the occasion of the official friendly visits of Erich Honecker to the PRC and of Zhao Ziyang to the GDR.

Tribute was paid to the successful GDR export exhibition in the PRC in April 1988, which established further prerequisites for long-term and dynamic development of trade and economic relations, for the benefit of both states.

Jochen Steyer, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, participated in the talk.

Stoph Greets New Afghan Prime Minister

AU0306121788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent most cordial congratulations to Muhammad Hasan Sharq on his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Honecker Greets Physicians Peace Congress

AU0606070788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 88 p 4

[ND report: "The GDR Always Supports Every Step Toward a Nuclear-Free World"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the Eighth World Congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), which starts today, Thursday, in the Canadian city of Montreal:

On behalf of the State Council, the Government, and all citizens of the GDR, I convey to the participants and guests of the Eighth IPPNW World Congress cordial greetings and wish your discussions much success.

People on all continents see in the agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe the lead-in to nuclear disarmament and expect new initiatives on the path toward a peaceful world.

This year's worldwide IPPNW campaign "Cease-Fire '88—Stop Nuclear Testing" and the numerous other contributions which the IPPNW physicians are making—following the humanist ethics of their profession and as competent advocates of the people in their care—for the mobilization of the forces of reason and goodwill are important actions which one cannot fail to hear and which give expression to the demand for the abolition of all nuclear weapons.

In line with its policy directed toward peace and security, the GDR will always support every step toward a nuclear-free world. This aim is also served by the "International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones," which has been called for June 1988 in the capital city of Berlin.

Rest assured that in the future, too, we will continue to actively support the work of the IPPNW.

E. Honecker

People's Chamber Defense Committee Convenes

AU0606165588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 88 p 4

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)—The National Defense Committee of the People's Chamber convened for a regular debate in Karl-Marx-Stadt on Thursday [2 June]. Under the chairmanship of Wolfgang Herger, questions of the preparation for military service, especially for the military profession, were discussed. For this purpose, the deputies had talks with those aspiring to military careers, and with educators and trainers, in several working groups, for example in the parent enterprise of the "Fritz Heckert" Machine Tool Combine, as well as in schools of the bezirk capital.

The committee members accepted a report by Norbert Dressler, first deputy chairman of the bezirk council.

In the ensuing discussion, representatives of the parliamentary groups explained how their parties and mass organizations are contributing to shaping a stable motivation for defense in order to safeguard peace and socialism. It was underlined that through their activities, the FDJ collectives of those aspiring to military careers, the Society for Sport and Technology, and the FDGB, all have a major share in increasing defense readiness and ability. At the same time, they emphasized the great responsibility of all state organs and social forces for this concern.

Wolfgang Herger paid tribute to the initiatives aiming at reliable protection of the socialist motherland. After years of increasing confrontation, the arms race, and growing tensions, a change for the better is beginning to appear in the international situation. The Soviet-U.S. summit and the entry into force of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles again prove that reason is increasingly prevailing in the relations between the states and peoples.

Fruitful impetus is given to this process by the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones which will take place this month in Berlin, at the suggestion of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. However, it must not be forgotten at any time that this development continues to be successful only against the resistance of those who still dream of military superiority. Therefore, armed forces that are ready for defense are needed in order to always guarantee the safety of the Warsaw Pact states, in close comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union and the other allied armies.

Soviet Envoy Briefs Grosz on Moscow Summit

LD0606120688 Budapest MTI in English
1151 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met the special envoy of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Albert Vlasov, first deputy of the head of Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the headquarters of the Central Committee in Budapest on Monday. Commissioned by the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, Vlasov gave briefing on the Moscow summit of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan held from May 29 to June 2.

Present at the talks was Boris Stukhalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Peace Delegation Returns From USSR

LD0606194688 Budapest MTI in English
1646 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)—On Monday the delegation of the Hungarian Peace Council returned from Moscow.

Mrs Ilona Sebestyen, member of the Hungarian Peace Council's Presidium and Istvan Fodor, secretary of the Hungarian Peace Council participated at the international and Soviet peace forums which were organized alongside with the Moscow summit.

They were present at the large scale peace meeting held at the Kremlin at which Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC and CC secretaries Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the CPSU CC PC and Anatoliy Dobrynin met the representatives of the international public opinion and activists of international organizations, anti-war movements, peace organizations, women, youth, religious organizations and other groups.

At the informal meeting of three hours, chaired by General Secretary Gorbachev, the results of the Soviet-US summit were praised.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman's News Conference

LD0606155488 Budapest MTI in English
1408 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)—At his international press conference held on Monday the spokesman of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs talked about the visit of the Austrian vice-chancellor to Hungary, the session of the Alps-Adria work group, the forthcoming visit of the Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the situation of Hungarians living in Romania.

Mock [subhead]

Outlining the communiques of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Istvan Komoroczi assessed the visit of the Austrian vice-chancellor late this May as an important element of the developing bilateral relations and the high-level Hungarian-Austrian political dialogue. In the course of the talks it was stated that bilateral relations are free from problems. The Hungarian side was informed in details on the new Europe policy of Austria. The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that the Hungarian side starts from the supposition that the Austrians will take the present status of their country into consideration and preserve the positive role Austria is playing in the relations between Eastern and Western Europe. The spokesman referred to the visit of Karoly Grosz, scheduled for the second half of the year, as the next significant event of the bilateral relations.

Vienna-Budapest World Expo [subhead]

The foreign minister paid particular attention to the issue of World Expo planned to be jointly held in Vienna and Budapest in 1995. The World Expo can be an important event in building East-West relations.

Alps-Adria Work Group [subhead]

On this body the spokesman expounded that it is a new form of the Helsinki process. He referred to the statement of the Hungarian foreign minister Peter Varkonyi that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic supports the request of two Hungarian counties Vas and Gyor-Sopron, currently having observer's status, that they should acquire full membership in the work group. The application of Zala and Somogy Counties for observer's status is also supported.

Rajiv Gandhi [subhead]

Rajiv Gandhi is to arrive in Hungary this week. It will be the second Indian prime ministerial visit to Hungary. Bilateral relations are traditionally good and friendly. Economic relations, however, lag behind opportunities. The increase of bilateral trade requires the enrichment of the forms of economic cooperation, and the extension of commodities of goods exchange.

Romania [subhead]

Answering a question on the steps the Hungarian ministry has taken after the use of the Hungarian forms of place names has been banned in Romania, and that under a new resettlement scheme several villages, including many of national minorities, are scheduled to be eliminated, Istvan Komoroczi said: Early this April, the regionally competent deputy minister of foreign affairs asked the Romanian ambassador to meet him at the ministry. The deputy minister voiced Hungarian concerns over the measure under which, from April 3, solely

Romanian placenames can be officially used in newspapers published in Romania, including the papers of national minorities. The Hungarian deputy ministry emphasized: "We acknowledge that the measure is an internal affair of Romania. At the same time, we call the attention to Hungarian implications of the issue. As the settlements in Transylvania are in close relation with both the Hungarian history and the language, the ban on the use of Hungarian placenames affects severely the assertion of the rights of national minorities. In our view this unjustified measure aims at weakening the indentity of national minorities, rewriting history, and the wiping out of the vernacular placenames of the settlements of these minorities." The deputy minister also expressed concern over the planned administrative reorganization. The elimination of villages and settlements in great number will make an impact on the ethnic map of the country, and will be detrimental for the national minorities. The planned forced movement of people infringes upon the basic human rights, it brings about the elimination of thousands of villages with all the consequences, affecting the cohesion of national minorities and hindering them to preserve and foster their traditions. "On Hungary's part we emphatically asked the Romanian side to review these issues and give explanation for our questions. Unfortunately, despite reiterations of the request, this has not happened so far."

Karoly Grosz—USA [subhead]

On the scheduled visit of Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Komorozci said that the U.S. deputy secretary of state Whitehead is to arrive in Hungary in the days to come, and the talks are sure to touch upon the visit and its planned date.

Slavs in Hungary Seek To Avoid Assimilation

LD0706024588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0023 GMT 7 Jun 88

[By Srdjan Basic]

[Text] Budapest, June 7 (TANJUG)—Ways for the prevention of natural assimilation of South Slavs will be one of the main issues at the 10th Congress of the Democratic Alliance of South Slavs living in that country, to be held in Pecs on December 3-4.

The process has begun of electing 200 delegates to represent some 100,000 Croats, Serbs and Slovenes in Hungary, to whom Yugoslavia is the country of origin, Secretary-General of the alliance Marin Mandic told TANJUG.

A community of some 90,000 Croats, 5,000 Serbs and 5,000 Slovenes has been living in Hungary for centuries, particularly in its southern parts. Most of them have settled in the Baranya District and its capital Pecs has therefore been selected as the venue of the congress.

According to Mandic—who is a member of the National Assembly and of the Presidential Council—the protection of the individual and collective rights of the minorities is the main task of the Democratic Alliance of South Slavs.

The alliance attaches special importance to fostering the traditions, customs and culture of South Slavs in Hungary. As of late, emphasis is placed on the cherishing of their mother tongue. Mixed marriages and environment are slowly squeezing out the Slovene languages, and the problem is further aggravated by the lack of teachers for mixed classes, Mandic said.

The alliance expects that a new legislation on minorities, whose preparation is in the final stage, will create better conditions for its work. This will be Hungary's first law to comprehensively regulate this issue. At present, the position of minorities in Hungary is only briefly mentioned in the Constitution, the law on education and some other state and district legislations.

Time, the relentless changer, has affected the assimilation of members of national minorities by majority nations and this is evident in the picturesque town of Szentendre near Budapest, once densely populated by Serbian nationals, which will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the settling of Serbs with only 20 or so Serbian families. The Serbs came to Szentendre in 1690 fleeing north from the Turks.

PZPR's Porebski Visits 31 May-2 Jun

LD0206213788 Budapest MTI in English
1959 GMT 2 May 88

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI)—Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Hungary May 31 to June 2, on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Tadeusz Porebski met Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Tadeusz Porebski examined common tasks related to accelerating the practical application of scientific research results, and to modernizing higher education.

Tadeusz Porebski left Budapest on Thursday evening.

Finnish President Mauno Koivisto Visits

Arrives 6 Jun

LD0606104788 Budapest MTI in English
0950 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)—On the invitation of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, arrived for an official friendship visit in Budapest on Monday. He is accompanied by his wife, Tellervo Koivisto.

The special plane of the guests landed at the Budapest Ferihegy Airport, where they were met by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and his wife, and Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs. Present were Arpad Hargita, Hungarian ambassador to Finland, and Arto Mansala, Finnish ambassador to Hungary.

Following the warm greetings, the cars of the guests and their hosts left for the site of the ceremonious reception at the Lajos Kossuth Square in front of the parliament.

Here the Finnish head of state was met by Istvan Sarlos, president of the parliament, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and minister of trade, Istvan Horvath, minister of interior, and leading representatives of the Hungarian political, economic and cultural life. The diplomatic corps were also represented. [passage omitted]

Talks With Kadar

LD0606201288 Budapest MTI in English
1739 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, Jun (MTI)—President of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council Janos Kadar met Finnish President of Republic Mauno Koivisto at the headquarters of the HSWP CC on Monday afternoon. At the cordial and friendly meeting the contemporary issues of the international politics were reviewed. The exemplary Hungarian-Finnish relations were separately dealt with. It was concluded that the bilateral relation based on the traditional Hungarian-Finnish friendship, mutual interests and understanding could serve not only as an example for the relation of countries with differing social orders but could play a positive role in the process of deepening the European cooperation. It was emphasized that the high level of cooperation attained so far provides qualitatively new opportunities for the further expansion of the relations.

At the meeting Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Kalevi Sorsa, General Secretary of the Republic's Presidential Office Jaako Kalela, and Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP CC and head of Foreign Affairs Department of the CC and Ambassadors Arto Mansala of Finland and Arpad Hargita of Hungary were also present.

Accords Signed

LD0606201788 Budapest MTI in English
1730 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 6 (MTI)—As it was reported Finnish President of Republic Mauno Koivisto started his official negotiations in Budapest on Monday afternoon.

Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council and head of the Hungarian delegation warmly appreciated that after his re-election Koivisto's first official visit was paid to Hungary. He reviewed the Hungarian foreign policy efforts highlighting the country's interest in the reduction of armaments, the construction of confidence between East and West and in the fortification of cooperation. He concluded: Finland and Hungary had remarkable international activity records in recent years.

Mauno Koivisto replied with consent: After the national conference of the HSWP—which was followed by great interest in Finland—he is the first head of state to visit Hungary. Speaking on the international activity of Finland he underlined that his country as well sees arms reduction and confidence building as a priority.

On the bilateral relations the conclusion was identical: The relation is free of problems. On Finnish side it was added: The importance of the contacts is enhanced by the already regular high level meetings. Both sides emphasized the importance of the Moscow summit.

At the meeting the economic cooperation issues were also discussed with the conclusion that the latest oportunities should be explored and made use of even better as before. Hungary is primarily interested in the foundation of joint ventures. It was also mentioned that Hungarian firms are ready to participate in the reconstruction of the Finnish state railways.

Following the negotiations agreements were signed in the parliament.

Minister of Social Welfare and Health Judit Csehak and Kalevi Sorsa signed a health care agreement. The document regulates the free medical service for temporarily residing citizens of the other's country.

Minister of Finance Miklos Villanyi and the Finnish minister of foreign affairs signed an agreement on the protection of investments. The agreement encourages the investment of operating capital in each other's countries providng state backed guarantees for private investors.

Karoly Grosz, president of the Council of Ministers met the Finnish businessmen who accompanied the Finnish head of state in the parliament on Monday afternoon.

For the afternoon a separate programme was organized for the wife of the Finnish head of state. Tellervo Koivisto—accompanied by Mrs. Imrene Katona, wife of the secretary of the Presidential Council, visited the Hungarian fashion institute and the famous Gundel restaurant. The programme was continued in the castle of Buda by walking the Matthias Church and the fishermen's bastion.

Helsinki Reports

LD0606203188 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] President Mauno Koivisto and Mrs Tellervo Koivisto were welcomed festively and warmly when they started their state visit to Hungary today. President Koivisto and his host, deputy President Rezso Trautmann, had official talks. President Karoly Nemeth is on sick leave. Finnish-Hungarian economic relations were the central theme in the discussions. Among other things, President Koivisto wished that Finns could take part when the Hungarians reform the structure of their economy.

In the afternoon, President Koivisto met Janos Kadar, who led Hungary for a long time and who now has been appointed chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, who 2 weeks ago was elected as the new party leader of the country, will give a banquet in the evening in honor of the presidential couple.

Foreign Minister Kalevi Sorsa, who is part of the president's retinue, today signed two agreements between the countries. One of them concerns the protection of investments and the other, health care for citizens during temporary residence in the territory of the other party.

Grosz Discusses Economic Scene With Managers

LD0306214188 Budapest MTI in English 2039 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the HSWP and prime minister, Peter Medgyessy, deputy prime minister, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and minister of trade, and Miklos Villanyi, minister of finance, met director-generals of large companies.

At the meeting it was stated that the balance of non-rouble trade has improved in the first five months of the year as compared to the corresponding period of 1987. It is noteworthy that the dynamism of hard-currency exports in the last months of 1987 continued. Domestic consumption rose as planned and inflation is hoped to be kept around the envisaged level.

At the same time, the deterioration of the balance of national budget endangers the realization of balance targets. The government is to take several measures to prevent companies from getting more subsidies than planned. The measures include the reduction of central investment, production preferences and subsidies.

Managers of the companies concerned accepted the national economic necessity of cutting subsidies, but the parties agreed that the measures should not produce a situation that companies can not cope with. Though some companies have to adjust their plans to the new situation, the ministries are to put the measures into practice with the necessary flexibility, giving priority to the hard currency export and the related production development.

Soviet Economist Evaluates Reform

LD2905085688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 May 88

[From the '168 Hours' program; interview with Soviet economist Nikolay Shmelev by Moscow correspondent Jozsef Barath, in Moscow; time not given; Shmelev remarks in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation—recorded]

[Excerpts] Until recently it was almost inconceivable for Hungarian politicians or officials to talk about certain difficulties in Hungarian-Soviet cooperation or to pass judgement on processes occuring in the other country, and the same rule existed on the other side as well. Nowadays, however, it often happens that those on the Soviet side also frankly express their views on what happens in Hungary, on the Hungarian situation, and on Hungarian positions. This time, perhaps the most famous Soviet reform economist, Nikolay Shmelev, gave an interview to our Moscow correspondent, Jozsef Barath.

[Barath] I do not know whether you have become acquainted yet with the material of the Hungarian party conference. At any rate, I should imagine that you are familiar with our program for resurgence. I would be very interested in your opinion. After all, you, who are a passionate believer in the market, argued in one of your articles that Hungarian indicative planning overturned the equilibrium just as much as the system of plan directives did.

[Shmelev] When my colleagues and I are discussing the successes and failures of the Hunagrian reform, I usually say that the explanation of the Hungarian failures is not that the reform went too far but, on the contrary, that it did not go far enough. At one time I dealt a great deal with the Hungarian conditions and it is my impression that the situation has really only changed on the surface.

Seventy percent of the production of the Hungarian economy is centrally directed, with prereform methods. However much the number of indicators have been reduced, the few parameters prescribed are in themselves perfectly sufficient to ensure that the market mechanisms cannot create order. The new methods have extended only to a part of agriculture and of the production of consumer goods. In practice, the improvisatory direction of heavy industry has remained. If, as a result of the party conference, there will be a turning point in this sphere, then this will be a very good thing.

As regards the personnel changes, I have known Rezso Nyers very well for a very long time. I think that we have every reason to be glad that he has once again got into the Hungarian leadership.

[Barath] In an article in NOVYY MIR you say that in the Soviet economy it is impossible to accelerate and transform at the same time. Other economists say that the Soviet Union will either fulfill the prescriptions of the 5-year plan or carry out the reform, but the two cannot be done simultaneously. No one has changed the prescriptions of the 5-year plan. So what is the situation now, will there not be a reform?

[Shmelev] There is a contradiction between the 5-year plan and the reform. The 5-year plan was determined on the basis of the old and out-of-date principles, once again aiming at the highest possible economic growth. Yet it is one of the most important features of the paradoxical situation that for a long time there has been no need whatsoever for any growth. It is only in the sphere of the highest levels of technology that we need a quantitative jump. But this highest level of technology amounts to only 8-9 percent of the national product, even in the United States.

Let me give an example from which you can draw all the conclusions. We in the Soviet Union produce 800 million pairs of shoes every year. No one produces so many shoes anywhere in the world, either in absolute figures or in proportion to the population. On top of this, we import another 100 million pairs of shoes. In the United States only 300 million pairs of shoes are made per year. Yet there you can buy shoes, quality shoes, of whatever sort you want. Here, even with this tremendous output, it is impossible to get a normal pair of shoes. Even though one cannot get access to precise data, I have a strong suspicion that we all wear the 100 million imported shoes and the 800 million pairs are all thrown into the trash.

What sort of growth do we need? Tell me that! The less we produce for stock, the better. The best thing would be to reduce production. Let me tell you, by the way, that I do not agree at all with the conclusions of the latest CIA report on the Soviet economy. They wrote on the basis of data supplied by U.S. military intelligence that economic growth was 1.5 percent here last year and that this was supposedly Gorbachev's failure. Nonsense. Just the contrary. If that is true, then this is a great achievement by Gorbachev. God bless him if the process has begun whereby at last we are producing quality instead of quantity. We are producing six or seven times as many tractors as the United States, 14 to 15 times as many combines, and, of course, we buy wheat from them and not the other way around. [passage omitted]

[Barath] Do you see any trend in the fact that though their own party organizations recommended such fighters for the transformation as Professors Popov and Afanasyev as delegates to the party conference, the higher-level party organs prevented them being elected?

[Shmelev] I know that a few personalities from public life who have become famous in recent times, including Professors Popov and Afanasyev, who I deeply respect, were prevented from becoming delegates by the apparatus. I see this not as a normal but as a very understandable phenomenon. You know very well that there is a struggle going on. These are two consistent adherents of radical reforms, of rapid transformation. It is perfectly natural that their nomination evokes resistance among those who only want to see that liberalization and not transformation will be present at the party conference, both among the party leadership and among the delegates, who will include worthy supporters of the changes.

[Barath] The theses of the party conference was published recently. What is your opinion of the economic part? Are you satisfied with the passages relating to the extension of the role of the market?

[Shmelev] In principle, yes. If we want to be realists and not build castles in the air, then within the bounds of possibilities this is a constructive and good document. At least it moves in a progressive direction. It is already a great achievement that we can utter the word, market, without apologies, and, what is more, that we mean by it that which it inevitably means for every normally functioning economy, be it a capitalist or a socialist economy. The market is a synonym for a high level of the social division of labor, and without the market there has never been and there will never be an efficient economy. [passage omitted]

Leaders' Public Appearances 19-25 May

AU0206152188 [Editorial Report] Budapest newspapers in Hungarian from 20 through 26 May report on the following public appearances of the Hungarian leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

The following leaders sat in the Presidium of the MSZMP Conference which opened on 20 May at the Ferenc Rozsa Cultural Center of the Construction Workers in Budapest:

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo and director of the Social Studies Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Judit Csehak, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of social welfare and health;

Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and chairman of the National Trade Union Council;

Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the MSZMP Politburo;

Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee;

Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ;

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP;

Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP;

Janos Lukacs, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of environmental protection and water management;

Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council;

Miklos Nemeth, newly elected member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Istvan Szabo, member of the MSZMP Politburo, chairman of the Agricultural Cooperatives National Council, and chairman of the Red Star Producer Cooperative in Nadudvar;

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee;

Ilona Tatai, general director of the Taurus Rubber Industry enterprise, later elected by the MSZMP Conference as member of the MSZMP Politburo. (NEPSZABADSAG, 21 May, p 1)

In addition, the following appearances are reported:

Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, met with Prince Edward, the duke of Kent and chairman of the UK Overseas Trade Board, who visited Budapest on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair between 16 and 20 May; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 21 May, p 11)

Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Luis Carlos Croissier, minister of industry and energy of the Spanish State; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 25 May, p 5) He received Dr Mihaly Kornidesz, the new Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK, expected to leave for his post in the near future; date and place not given. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 May, p 7)

Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with FRG politicians Anton Jaumann, economic and transportation minister of Bavaria; Alfred Schmidt, minister for economic and technical affairs of Hesse; and Uwe Beckmeyer, senator for economy and foreign trade of Bremen, who were visiting Hungary on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 20 May, p 5) He met with Prince Edward, the duke of Kent and chairman of the UK Overseas Trade Board, who visited Budapest on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair between 16 and 20 May; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 21 May, p 11) He participated in a reception given by Hans Alfred Steger, FRG ambassador in Budapest on 23 May. (MAGYAR NEMZET, 24 May, p 5) He received Luis Carlos Croissier, minister of industry and energy of the Spanish State; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 25 May, p 5) He met with Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international cooperation; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 25 May, p 5) On 25 May he received Rainer Bruderle, economic and transportation minister of the FRG land of Rhineland-Palatinate; place not given. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 May, p 7) He received Alberto Rossi, Italian state secretary of trade, who visited Hungary on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair between 22 and 25 May; date and place not given. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 May, p 7)

Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held talks with Anton Jaumann, economic and transportation minister of the FRG land of Bavaria, who visited Budapest between 16 and 20 May on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 21 May, p 11) He received Luis Carlos Croissier, minister of industry and energy of the Spanish State; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 25 May, p 5)

Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of environmental protection and water management, held talks with Anton Jaumann, economic and transportation minister of the FRG land of Bavaria, who visited Budapest between 16 and 20 May on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 21 May, p 11) He participated in an on-site survey of the construction of the Bos-Nagymaros Water Barrage on 24 and 25 May. The survey will be continued on 26 May on the Czech side of the border. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 May, p6)

Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ, awarded the challenge flag of the KISZ Central Committee to the KISZ organization at the Hungarian State Railways Enterprise at Zahony on

24 May. (NEPSZABADSAG, 25 May, p 5) He paid a visit to the Hungarian athletes preparing for the Olympic Games in the summer on 25 May; place not given. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 May, p 8)

Rezso Nyers, member of the MSZMP Politburo, participated in talks held in Budapest with an SPD delegation led by Wolfgang Roth, member of the SPD leadership and deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction, who visited Hungary between 24 and 26 May; date not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 25 May, p 5)

Janos Lukacs, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Heves County on 25 May. He met with county and local party officials and toured local enterprises. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 May, p 7)

Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the Budapest International Fair on 25 May. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 May, p 5)

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairm of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, held talks with Pierre Cornillon, general secretary of the Interparliamentary Union; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 20 May, p 5)

Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, held talks with Anton Jaumann, economic and transportation minister of the FRG land of Bavaria, who visited Budapest between 16 and 20 May on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 21 May, p 11) He also met with Prince Edward, the duke of Kent and chairman of the UK Overseas Trade Board, who visited Budapest on the occasion of the Budapest International Fair between 16 and 20 May; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 21 May, p 11)

Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense, received Zhou Keyu, deputy chairman of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation army of the PRC and leader of a PRC military artists' troupe, at the Ministry of Defense on 25 May. (MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 May, p 7)

Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, met with Pierre Cornillon, general secretary of the Interparliamentary Union; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 20 May, p 5) He also met with Prince Edward, the duke of Kent and chairman of the UK Overseas Trade Board; date and place not given. (NEPSZABADSAG, 21 May, p 11)

Briefs

Talks With Vatican

Budapest, June 2 (MTI)—A delegation of the Vatican, led by Archbishop of Tronto Francesco Colasuonno, plenipotentiary papal nuncio, visited Hungary May 28 to June 2. State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs, held official talks with the members of the delegation. At the cordial and open meeting, discussions were held on timely church policy issues of concern to the two sides. The representatives of the Holy See met Cardinal Dr Laszlo Paskai, archbishop of Esztergom, and several members of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy. [Text] [*LD0506044688 Budapest MTI in English 1556 GMT 2 Jun 88*]

DPRK Radio, TV Delegation

Budapest, June 4 (MTI)—A delegation of the Radio and Television Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held talks in Budapest from May 27 to June 4 under chairman Chu Hyon-ok. They met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. [Text] [*LD0606011688 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 4 Jun 88*]

Politburo's Czyrek Assesses Moscow Summit

AU0606161088 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4-5 Jun 88 pp 1, 6

[Commentary by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "In My Opinion"]

[Text] This week, the world was watching Moscow. We in Poland were also watching what was happening there with great interest. After all, the summit meeting took place in the capital of our closest ally. The talks between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan were of a global kind, but their importance for security in our common European home was obvious. Besides, it is hard to imagine the solution of global problems without the participation of Europe, without taking account of its rich social, political, and cultural experience. Everything that directly or indirectly affects the Old Continent interests us greatly for very basic reasons.

It is still too soon to fully assess what the Moscow summit will mean for the whole world and for Europe, what positive effects stemming from it will be felt by us in the near and more distant future. However, we can already point to certain trends of fundamental importance for Europe and the rest of the world that are taking shape and are being consolidated.

Above all, an unprecedented detente process, whose tempo and logic is being set by concrete disarmament agreements, is being strengthened. The ratification of the Washington treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles paves the way to more far-reaching decisions about a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons, the elimination of the imbalance in conventional weapons, or the destruction of the arsenals of chemical weapons. Other areas concerning weaponry will undoubtedly appear on the agenda shortly. A halt to this tempo for detente and concluding agreements would bring with it the threat of a renewed increase in tension and the destruction of the "spirit of Geneva."

That is why it is so important to create an infrastructure for detente and peaceful cooperation. It is not only a question of developing institutional forums for negotiations, which are the product of the last few years—especially of the dialogue being conducted within the CSCE framework—but also of consistently removing the obstacles that impede mutually advantageous contacts between East and West, between both parts of Europe. Viewed from this angle, the Moscow summit marks a certain psychological turning point.

Both superpowers are moving away—irreversibly, let us hope—from a vision of two enemies locked in a deadly, nuclear embrace toward partnership based on equality of status and founded on understanding and respect for differences with respect to institutions, traditions, and interests. I do not have to add that that this atmosphere free from tension makes it easier to overcome our Polish difficulties in the field of international cooperation.

Conclusions have been drawn from the fact that suspicion and mistrust cause wars between peoples and not weapons—reason and realism are gaining the upper hand. This change has been influenced by the changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union, changes that are being noted and positively appraised by world public opinion.

Smaller states can and should actively participate in the current, extraordinarily important stage in the formation of a new arrangement of forces and a new way of thinking by strengthening this still young fabric of detente.

In my opinion, Moscow has produced a new impetus that will strengthen a natural tendency on the part of European states to use progress in the dialogue between the superpowers to display their common responsibility for the security of Europe and to make a contribution of their own to the detente process that suits national needs and capabilities. There are Polish initiatives that are in keeping with this tendency that concern both military security—the Jaruzelski Plan is prompting more and more of a response—and economic cooperation in, among other things, technology in environmental protection.

The results produced by the Moscow summit—they met with approval and justified hopes on the part of our society—herald the continuation of dialogue between the USSR and the United States and bring us closer to a time when the idea of mutual, common European security and free cooperation divested of anachronistic stereotypes will become an irreversible fact.

'Text' of Jaruzelski Message to UN Session

LD0606205888 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 6—President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a message to the third special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament. Text:

The Polish people welcome the convening of the third special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament with satisfaction and hope. The time of an unbridled escalation of the arms race, especially in the nuclear field, has brought mankind dangerously close to the point of no return. Crossing that point would be tantamount to annihilating our civilization. The economic consequences of the arms race have left their ominous mark on world economy, aggravating disparities between states and leading to dangerous tension in different parts of the world.

The last few months, however, have eloquently demonstrated that what for decades was being considered sheer utopia is in fact perfectly possible. The Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of the Intermediate and Shorter-Range Missiles has restored to the word "disarmament" its proper meaning. It has turned out that a physical elimination of the means of mass destruction is fully practicable. This should be transferred on to other fields of disarmament as well.

An event of great importance was the last meeting, in Moscow, between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. It demonstrated that the great powers were intensifying their dialogue. The improved quality of their mutual relations that is gradually taking shape, is in the interest of the whole international community. The agreements reached pave the way towards new disarmament accords. In particular, they bring closer the conclusion of a treaty on the fifty-per-cent reduction and limitation of Soviet and American strategic offensive weapons.

The present special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations stands a historic chance of adding momentum to the disarmament process. That chance must not be lost. The vast potential of intellect and political will of those participating in this world forum, their accumulated historical experience and a favourable political climate at present should yield the fruit of a creative development of the concept of common security through disarmament and enhanced mutual confidence as well as the mapping out of the ways and means of putting that concept into effect. Poland's historic experiences account for its keen interest in the conduct of disarmament negotiations. We have put forth a number of proposals and ideas over the past years. Among them, the concept of atom-free [as received] zones, for example, has become a concrete reality in many parts of the world.

Over a year ago, on 8 May 1987, from the rostrum of the II Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, I had the honour to submit a plan on decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe. The essence of the initiative was elaborated in detail in a memorandum of the Polish Government of 17 July 1987 and subsequently was presented at the forty-second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Polish initiative has been the subject of talks and consultations both with its direct addressees and with all other interested states.

The underlying objective of the Polish proposal is to lay down the foundations of a system of common european security, to eliminate the destabilizing impact of the present level of military confrontation in Europe upon the overall international situation. The crux of the plan is to transform military potentials into strictly defensive ones through a set of comprehensive measures of political, military, doctrinal and technical character. We propose that appropriate undertakings cover the nuclear and conventional armaments, the character of military doctrines and confidence-building measures.

We regard as most pressing the scaling down of the possibility of a surprise attack by any party, a goal that can be attained through a substantive reduction of the offensive components of the military potentials while retaining forces sufficient to ensure effective defense against any attack.

While developing and concretizing our initiative we were bearing in mind both the postulates articulated by our partners as well as the requirements and possibilities offered at the present stage of the disarmament dialogue.

Recognizing the tactical nuclear weapons deployed in Europe to constitute a singularly dangerous element of the potential that could be used also for a surprise attack, we come out for its gradual reduction and subsequent elimination. As a preliminary step we propose to undertake a commitment not to increase the level of nuclear armaments in central Europe and to refrain from compensating for the armaments reduced as well as not to deploy new types of such arms.

Appropriate undertakings in that regard, while closely linked to all-European conventional disarmament, could be considered independently, at a separate negotiating forum.

Seeking to ensure military stability in the field of conventional armed forces and armaments at a proportionately lower level, we advocate first of all the elimination of the existing disproportions and asymmetries in armed forces and individual kinds of weapons. To this end, we envisage i.a. a possibility of "packet" deals, allowing for the sides to reduce different—but equivalent—components of the military potentials.

In our considered view, the disarmament undertakings in central Europe should lead to the creation of a zone of thinned-out armaments enjoying a special regime that would cover the numerical strength, armaments, disposition and readiness of the armed forces. In such a zone, the most threatening components of armaments would be moved farther away from the line of contact and put into a state of lower readiness or eliminated from the armed forces altogether. Such a zone of thinned-out armaments would reduce or pre-empt the possibility of launching a surprise attack, particularly an attack on a large scale.

Postulating the evolution of military doctrines so that they could be based on the principle of defensive sufficiency we suggest to take into due account both political as well as military and technical aspects of such doctrines. An expanded version of the plan embodies also an inventory of confidence-building measures for central

Europe, embracing i.a. the exchange of military information, limitation of the activities of armed forces depending on the place of their stationing, the establishment of a "hot line" communications system between the supreme authorities and military high commands.

All the undertakings proposed by us would be subject to strict verification, including mandatory inspections, exchange of military information and appropriate supervision. Subject to control would be also the observance of levels obtained as a result of the implementation of agreed measures.

We are also proposing such a manner of implementation of the measures envisaged in the plan which would not be to the detriment of the security interest of any state.

The Polish proposal retains its open character. We stand ready to co-operate with all interested governments on the development of the proposals incorporated in the plan.

The elimination of threats to the security of Europe, a continent where both world wars originated, would constitute a concrete contribution to enhancing confidence and co-operation between nations and to the consolidation of peace and security world-wide.

I am confident that the representatives participating in this session will muster sufficient courage, wisdom and sense of responsibility to attain the goals set forth before them by the international community. I have the honour to convey to the session my best wishes for every success in the discharge of its lofty mission. [end of message]

A statement by Poland's foreign and defence ministries containing more details of the Polish proposal is expected to be published shortly.

Messner Friendship Visit to PRC Previewed

LD0406082488 Warsaw PAP in English
2120 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—An official visit of friendship that PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner will pay to People's Republic of China on Saturday at the invitation from members of the Standing Committee (Presidium) of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party CC, premier of the Chinese State Council Li Peng will be an important stage in the successfully developing Polish-Chinese dialogue.

The visit follows the working visit to China paid in the autumn of 1986 by PUWP CC first secretary and President of the Council of State Wojcieh Jaruzelski. The dialogue covered almost all basic areas of political, economic and social life. The pace of the development of our mutual relations in this period was exceptionally great—judging by the international scale. Premier Messner's present visit, the first paid by the head of the Polish Government to China in 31 years, is a confirmation that full normalization has taken place in relations between both our countries and that both sides value the opportunity to conduct regular dialogue on various levels, including on the highest one.

Premier Messner will review the international situation and exchange views on fundamental problems of today's world with Chinese leaders. The stands of both sides on most of these problems are today convergent or similar and one can expect them to become ever more convergent during the currently stepped up dialogue.

Problems of economic cooperation will be an important topic of the talks in China, as China is already now one of Poland's largest trading partners. We achieved the hitherto highest volume of mutual turnover in 1986 when its value exceeded 1.5 billion Swiss francs. During the premier's present visit, both sides will strive to seek new areas and methods of economic cooperation. Possibilities of this seem to exist, particularly in the forms to which both partners are increasingly open, joint companies for one.

Now, several Polish foreign trade enterprises are holding talks with Chinese partners on setting up companies in China. A chance also emerges that Poland will have a hotel, with a Chinese restaurant, set up as a joint venture. Talks on this question are to be held during the 60th Poznan international fair.

Trade, that is to exceed 1.2 billion Swiss francs, is still the basis of Polish-Chinese turnover. Both sides seek opportunities to increase mutual turnover in investments.

Messner Begins Visit 5 Jun

For PRC media accounts and subsequent reportage of the visit to the PRC by Polish Premier Zbigniew Messner, see the East Europe subdivision of the International Affairs section of the 6 June China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Economic Protocol Signed With PRC 20 May

LD2105051188 Warsaw PAP in English
2107 GMT 20 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 20—Co-chairman of the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Yu Hongen signed today the protocol of the committee's 4th session here.

The committee found out that in the period since the previous session economic and commercial cooperation had developed. The session assessed positively implementation of the 1987 Polish-Chinese trade protocol as well as the advancement of supplies under the long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-1990.

Plans for 1988 envisage a turnover to the amount of 1,200 million plus Swiss francs. Polish and Chinese Ministries of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade are to stimulate the operation of foreign trade organizations with a view to soonest possible completion of contracting of goods encompassed by this year's trade protocol. Also, additional barter exchange will be introduced and other forms of cooperation will be undertaken, such as, for example, joint ventures.

The committee evaluated positively development of collaboration in machine industry. The necessity was stressed to develop cooperation between enterprises, and particularly co-production, as well as to establish joint enterprises and companies.

It was found that scientific and technological cooperation was developing as planned and in keeping with the principles adopted by the two sides.

Also discussed were problems of technology transfers and of preparations for promotion operations to be embarked upon by the two sides in the field of science and technology with an eye to economic cooperation.

The problems considered by the committee are closely linked with the visit and talks held by the Chinese guests in Polish factories. More talks, at the hard coal community and at factories of the Katowice voivodship, are scheduled for the coming days.

Messner Receives Delegation Head

LD2305200888 Warsaw PAP in English
1435 GMT 23 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 23—Premier Zbigniew Messner received here today the head of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 4th session of the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Yu Hongen.

Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda participated in the talk devoted to the prospects of the development of bilateral relations. Present was China's Ambassador to Poland Pei Yuanying.

Barcikowski Receives PRC Official 6 June

LD0606221188 Warsaw PAP in English
2149 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 6—Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski today received Deputy of People's China's Procurator-General Wang Xiaoquang, now in Poland.

On the same day, the deputy procurator-general was received by PUWP CC Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek who briefed him about the socio-political situation and problems of consolidating the rule of socialist law and order. Charge d'Affaires U.I. of the Chinese Embassy Wang Yan was present at both meetings.

Economic Talks With Japan Conclude

LD0306191988 Warsaw PAP in English
1522 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 3—The Poland-Japan and Japan-Poland economic committees wound up their 12th economic session here under the leadership of chairman of the Poland-Japan committee and general director of the Pro-Exports Projects Consulting Office Aleksander Jung and his Japanese counterpart, chairman of the Japan-Poland committee and president of the Mitsui Company Toshikuni Yahiro.

Signed on conclusion of the meeting, the session's protocol says that the sides were satisfied to note recent years' considerable progress in Polish-Japanese government-level contacts. The sides stressed the importance of last year's exchange of top-level visits to consolidation of economic relations between the two countries. (The Polish visit of the then Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the visit to Japan of president of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.)

It was found out that there was a possibility to increase turnover between Poland and Japan to 500 million U.S. dollars in 1991. Conducive to this end would be such measures as participation of Japanese companies in investment projects in Poland, establishment of exports-oriented joint ventures and development of bilateral collaboration on third markets. It was also underlined that Polish enterprises should boost their exports to the Japanese market.

The Japanese side pledged to continue to appeal to Japan's authorities to grant new credits to Poland. It was decided to turn to the governments of the two countries to adopt as soon as possible an agreement on the rescheduling of the Polish debt with Japan in keeping with the principles approved by the Paris Club last December.

The chairmen of the two committees as well as Polish Ambassador to Japan Ryszard Frackiewicz were received by Japan's Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

Interviewed by PAP Tokyo correspondent Andrzej Zielinski, Toshikuni Yahiro spoke mostly about the objective that the sides had agreed to pursue, which is the growth in Polish-Japanese turnover up to 500 million dollars in 1991.

"We realize, of course," he said, "that it is not going to be easy to attain this objective. In order to improve the exports capacity of the Polish side it is necessary to fully utilize Japanese machines, equipment and modern technologies. Naturally, in proportion with her present capacity, Poland should increase her exports to Japan, too."

In conclusion, Toshikuni Yahiro referred to the "Daihatsu project" and said that it was "the most important issue to be settled" in Polish-Japanese economic cooperation. He emphasized that a Japanese Government credit for Poland was indispensable if the project were to be implemented and that the private sector of Japan's economy was determined to spare no effort to proceed with the "Daihatsu project". He also underscored that new Polish-Japanese projects might result from the venture.

FRG's Rau Says Talks 'Astonishingly Open'

LD0306165088 Hamburg DPA in German
1506 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Addition to item published in 6 June East Europe DAILY REPORT, page 34, headlined '"Hardening" of Relations Cited,' reporting on SPD's Johannes Rau's official visit to Poland]

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—Today Johannes Rau also visited the grave of Jerzy Popieluszko, the priest murdered by security officials. He went between two engagements without being accompanied by the press and without announcing the visit to the grave in advance. [passage omitted]

At a press conference Rau said that the talk with state and party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski had been "astonishingly open" and much more intensive than expected. Jaruzelski had said that he was very interested in an improvement in relations between Bonn and Warsaw and in overcoming the stagnation.

Jaruzelski Receives Spanish Parliamentarian

LD2305194988 Warsaw PAP in English
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[Text] Warsaw, May 23—Poland's President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received the president of the Congress of Deputies of Spain, Felix Pons Irazazabal here today.

During the talk, Jaruzelski and Pons discussed among other things, the matters related to the role of parliaments in shaping and developing bi- and multilateral relations, including those pertaining to the detente and cooperation in Europe.

The Spanish guests were also briefed on some problems related to the socio-economic and political transformations taking place in Poland.

The meeting was attended by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski. Present was Spanish Ambassador to Poland Fernando Olivie.

Jaruzelski Meets Italian Delegation

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[Text] Warsaw, June 4—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here on Saturday a delegation of the Christian Democrat Party of Italy headed by member of its leadership Senator Giulio Orlando, now on a visit to this country at the invitation from the United Peasant Party CC.

The meeting discussed Polish-Italian relations and stressed their successful and mutually profitable development. The sides assessed positively the changes taking place in the international situation, in the East-West dialogue and mainly in the USSR-U.S. relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed the delegation on socio-political and economic problems in Poland, particularly on the implementation of the economic reforms and the process of democratization.

The meeting was attended by chairman of the UPP CC and speaker of the Polish Sejm (parliament) Roman Malinowski.

Transcript of Urban's 31 May Press Conference

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[Transcript of press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the Interpress Center in Warsaw on 31 May]

[Text] On 31 May, the government spokesman began his weekly press conference with two statements.

Urban: The interest of Polish society is focused on the Moscow summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet side has proposed that future disarmament negotiations cover gradual steps aimed at limiting the manpower of armed forces to half a million soldiers on both sides with a simultaneous exchange of information on the number of soldiers, the state of weaponry, and the reaching of agreement on the principles of control, including on-site inspections.

I would like to say the following in connection with this.

This proposal is convergent with Poland's intentions. Poland has always supported reductions in armed forces. We appreciate the momentum of the Soviet proposal. The Soviet proposals correspond with the spirit and, in part, with the content of the Jaruzelski Plan in, for example, speaking about ensuring that the armed forces of the two military blocs facing each other have a solely defensive character.

Poland, which occupies second place in the Warsaw Pact with respect to the size and potential of its armed forces, is committed to constructive cooperation in negotiations aimed at creating a European home on foundations of peace and on the basis of disarmament steps, and the development of confidence-building measures and a greater feeling of security on our continent.

I would call yesterday's meeting of the government historic were it not for the public's dislike of high-sounding words, which is a dislike that I share. Yesterday the government approved a draft constitution for the economy. It can be so called in view of the scope of the law on economic activity, which proclaims that everyone can engage in economic activity without, in principle, any special permits. The law also establishes general equality between all sectors and freedom for them to cooperate with each other. The purpose of the law is to encourage widespread enterprise in all its forms.

The Council of Ministers also approved draft legal acts that give concrete form to some of the ideas contained in the law on management and thus provide it with support. Thus, these are legal acts concerning: conditions for the operation of foreign capital in Poland in various forms, that is, in the form of companies that are completely foreign-owned or so-called joint ventures. It will no longer be the case that the Polish side must be a majority owner in a company operating in Poland, in which a foreign firm has an interest.

There will be a reduction in the taxes paid by foreign firms and companies and in the amount of foreign currency that has to be resold. Poland will become a very attractive place for investment and business.

The government approved principles for issuing bonds. The government also approved regulations on combining and splitting up enterprises and on enterprise bankruptcy. These make use of the extraordinary powers that speed up and simplify decisionmaking.

All these important decisions represent the implementation of the political will of the PZPR, other parties, the forces grouped together in PRON, the will of the Sejm, and the will of the majority of the active part of the nation, which was expressed during last year's referendum concerning, among other things, the program for the second stage of the economic reform.

Speaking about the decisions made by the government yesterday and their historic significance, I regret to have to say that I cannot at present provide any more detailed information than what is already contained in the communique issued after the meeting of the cabinet, which appears in today's papers.

I know this may seem strange. The Polish authorities are pursuing a policy of openness, the government has made decisions affecting all Poles that define national life in the most important areas, but the government spokesman hides behind secrecy. Before adopting the resolutions, the government discussed many concrete solutions. As usual, there were differences of opinion and the Council of Ministers made decisions determining the direction of these decisions. In general, the government does not produce concrete formulations at its meetings but entrusts government organs with this task, such as the Government Presidium, the Committee for Reform Affairs, and individual ministries, or individual ministers. Sometimes, this calls for coordination.

A meeting between Doctor Malkowski, government spokesman for reform affairs, and the press is planned for today, and I hope that he will be able to provide some detailed information.

At the meeting of the government, there was an exchange of opinions on, for example, questions of a universal kind.

Is it possible now, in May 1988, to approve and submit to the Sejm a draft law that establishes the principle of equality between various sectors—with just a few exceptions—if it will not be possible to fully implement this principle in a week or in a month. This is because, for example, there are entirely different taxation systems for state and for private enterprises. State enterprises also make payments to various funds connected with specific goals, and other sectors do not have the same commitments. Thus, is it not better to create such conditions for operating in practice and only then declare legal equality? By acting in the opposite way, is it not the case that principles are being established without any kind of backing?

The government decided that this was not the case. It is up to the Sejm to propose the approval of general principles and only then should practice be modified as quickly as possible so that it comes into line with the general rules that have been adopted. This general course of action makes it imperative to speed up changes and imposes a definite direction on them. Thus, it aids the radical character of the reform and creates greater pressure for its implementation.

Another topic that was discussed—the discussion being characterized by a variety of views—was the question of what exceptions there ought to be to the principle of freedom to undertake economic activity, which means that permits are not required from the state administration. That is to say, in which sectors of the economy should licensing remain in force. This is because there are areas of manufacturing, trade, and services that have to be subject to licensing, such as the manufacture of and trade in weapons and ammunition; the manufacture of alcohol and tobacco products; the production of drugs and trade in drugs; mining natural wealth, for example, coal and iron ore; and some other areas of activity. The government adopted the principle of the economic, that is, limited use of licenses for certain types of economic activity.

Finally, the extent of organizational freedom for certain kinds of firms prompted considerable discussion. This particularly applied to trades and crafts, in which membership of a guild is a tradition going back hundreds of years and was once true of all of Europe.

I assure you that a big step has been made in implementing the second stage of the reform.

Maria Goc, RADIO POLONIA: There has been speculation in the Western press that Polish affairs might be discussed at the Moscow summit. Do you think that this is possible?

Urban: We do not expect this to happen. We would consider the raising of Polish internal affairs by the American side inappropriate, to say the very least. It would be a form of interference in Polish sovereign affairs, interference that has no justification. Poland is solving its problems alone, although it is doing so on the universal basis created by some of the principles adopted by the 35 CSCE states.

Poland itself talks about Polish affairs with all its partners on the basis of reciprocity, which means providing frank information about our position and our problems and listening attentively to information about the course of events in other countries.

During such talks it is often the case that CSCE principles are cited, and we are asked about human rights by representatives of states that do not have a clear conscience in this respect. We reject these kinds of missionary tendencies that are displayed toward us, these sermons and lessons that are delivered by governments that we could easily repay with the same kind of treatment if we felt that we had a missionary vocation.

Juergen Vietig, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: Mr Minister, I would like to return to the question of the second stage of the reform. At your last press conference, you said that things were going well in connection with the registration of the Economics Society. How can you say this, when the society has broken off "unproductive talks with the authorities?"

Urban: I have already said that this should not be taken too seriously, that it ought to be assumed that this is a way of putting pressure on administration officials, and that the society's organizers have not really given up. The situation is as follows: In April, Deputy Premier Zdislaw Sadowski wrote to Aleksander Paszynski, the organizer of the society, recommending the continuation of talks with the Social and Administrative Department of the Warsaw City Administration on the subject of making the required amendments to the society's statute. Many comments were made about the draft statute, but the most important one was that one of the Economics Society's aims was economic activity. In the opinion of officials, this activity should be defined more precisely as, among other things, advice on organizational, technical, legal, and economic matters and the conducting of expert appraisals, consultations, and market research for persons, enterprises, domestic and foreign institutions that engage in economic activity, but on conditions that no charges are made for such services in accordance with the law on associations. However, the society can engage in economic activity, if it assumes the form of a company that is registered with a court, and so, there are formal and legal issues involved here. These comments were conveyed to Paszynski on 18 May by the director of the Social and Administrative Department of Warsaw City Administration and Aleksander Paszynski promised to consider these proposals.

Barbara Drozdz, ZYCIE WARSZAWY: Mr Minister, it is widely believed that the implementation of reforms in Poland calls for national accord. However, the authorities extend, for example, a hand to Walesa and then withdraw it. They want to talk to some people about their views but not to others. I wanted to ask whether it is not time to speed up this matter or at least adopt a less ambiguous approach?

Urban: Our position was and is clear. We want to reach agreement with people who hold different views, with independent people, with the opposition—or however you choose to describe them—with people who wish to see things improve in Poland and not get worse, with people who are not hoping to see the economy collapse and a crisis erupt. There is nothing to discuss with people who do not accept this. Our fundamental aims differ. We also want to talk to and reach agreement with everyone who respects the provisions of the Constitution. That is the second criterion—besides, this is the same all over the world. So, our attitude and readiness is clear-cut and straightforward, and the view that the authorities do not want to talk and reach an agreement is false.

The problem in practice is that it is sometimes difficult to establish who among the independent people that criticize our policy nevertheless does support reform and who is trying to produce turmoil, who does want accord and who only says that he wants accord and then acts in quite the opposite way.

Let us take the example of Lech Walesa, who possesses symbolic qualities in the West.

On 24 March 1988, REUTER reported that Mr Lech Walesa said, and I quote: "The problem for the East bloc states is not how to reform the system but how to get out of this abnormal system."

This meant that Lech Walesa is not an advocate of reforms, because he believes that socialism cannot be reformed.

However, in April Mr Wielowiejski informed Deputy Premier Sadowski that Lech Walesa was organizing a meeting for various members of the opposition for which a joint position was being prepared. The position expressed one-sided, severe criticism of the economic situation, but it is indeed true that the economic situation is very difficult. It contained various political demands that it would be a waste of time to discuss once again, but also some that merit discussion. It also contained postulates concerning the economic reform that were literally copied out of the reform that has been adopted and is being implemented, the program that the authorities announced and made the subject of the referendum that was boycotted by the opposition. This was strange, because why call for something that exists, it is enough to express support for it. Finally, it also contained a constructive proposal called the "anticrisis pact." It was based on the appropriate view that the there is no better course of action for the Poles than to support the economic reforms that have been announced by the authorities.

Deputy Premier Sadowski concluded that this provides a basis for discussion. So, he proposed extending an invitation to everyone who wanted to discuss the possibility of bringing positions closer together on the question of the reform, including Lech Walesa, as a citizen who holds different views and wishes to talk and seek a way of reaching agreement.

Lech Walesa responded by going to the Gdansk shipyard, where a sit-in strike was staged by part of the work force and from where he called on all of Poland to support the striking workers. The illegal structure known as the National Executive Committee, which Lech Walesa heads, issued a clearer call for the entire country to launch a general strike. Similar calls were issued by Mazowsze region and certain other illegal structures that consider Mr Walesa their leader.

As we know, the Polish workers disregarded this call. The call was also ignored by thousands of workers employed at the Gdansk shipyard itself and neighboring plants. So, Walesa left the shipyard at the head of about 300 of his striking supporters.

So, how could we hold discussions with Lech Walesa about reaching agreement on support for the reforms, as he went on strike and called for political strike action directed against the reforms and, in economic terms, for action that was damaging to the economic reform?

The strikes caused tangible economic losses, but that is not all. They also provided the United States with a pretext for suspending and postponing talks on the subject of the normalization of economic relations with Poland. Strikes on such a limited scale have already shaken confidence in Poland as a debtor and a place for investing capital. They have, I think, temporarily lowered Poland's position in relations with certain Western countries.

So, did Lech Walesa behave like a patriot who is concerned about his country and the everyday difficulties experienced by Poles?

Are he and his colleagues assuming responsibility for the damage that has been suffered by Poland and Polish society? These are rhetorical questions. Thus, in view of this situation it would be difficult to consider Lech Walesa and his allies reliable supporters of reforms and accord.

However, efforts were then begun to explain that Walesa basically did not want any strikes, but that he could not behave differently, that he was forced into this situation by his supporters.

On 11 May Walesa said to representatives of the Western press who had been invited to the presbytery of St. Brygida's Church that he did not want the strikes, and he even disassociated himself from the call for a general strike issued by the National Executive Committee. He said that he did not lead the strike at the shipyard. We all know that when a battle is lost there are no commanders. Speaking in oblique terms, Walesa expressed a readiness to engage in talks and to try to reach agreement.

On 14 May he spoke in a similar vein to the Spanish publication DIARIO 16. He even said that strikes are not wanted in Poland and that Poland should not create problems for the Soviet Union, whose leader is striving toward reforms.

Well, we did not close the door on talks, including talks with Lech Walesa in the past, believing that everything depends on what his final attitude will be, because until now his attitude has constantly changed, even daily.

On 17 May, speaking to the Spanish daily YA, Walesa announced further strikes and threatened the authorities, telling them that he would now point a gun at them. That is the metaphor that he used. At the same time, he said that he wants to reach agreement and that Urban is deceitful, because he denies this.

On 22 May, in an interview broadcast by Radio Free Europe, he spoke against granting credits to Poland, which means that his position is one that runs counter to our needs and interests.

On 28 May, in an interview for the West German STERN, Walesa declared that the National Executive Committee's call for support for the strikes was a mistake.

On the other hand, 2 days before that, AP reported that in reply to a suggestion made by Dr Malkowski, deputy premier Sadowski's spokesman, to the effect that the question of talks with Walesa may remain a possibility for the future, Walesa declared: "I said that they would come to us on their knees."

So, that is what this leading partner is like, with whom so many people, including people in the West, are encouraging us to hold talks.

This person is neither consistent nor serious, and nor does Mr Walesa have a following among his former supporters, which would indicate that his involvement in pacts and agreements would be of genuine social significance. However, I repeat: It is not important where somebody comes from, and experience also shows that it is not important what Mr Walesa says at a given moment.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY wanted to publish a text signed by Mr Bugaj and Mr Wielowiejski setting out the same theses, which were to serve as a basis for talks on reaching agreement about the reform between Deputy Premier Sadowski and a group of independent people, that is, a group of people who describe themselves as the opposition. In view of the law on censorship, the text was considered unsuitable for publication. However, we wanted it to appear along with a reply, which would represent a public act initiating dialogue on reaching agreement about support for the reform. Both sides would thus crystallize their opposing views on problems of a political kind. The editorial board of POLITYKA agreed to publish the text signed by Bugaj and Wielowiejski at the same time as TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. This would mean publication, without any changes and interference, of the platform of the so-called opposition in a print-run of almost 500,000 copies, and the launching of a public debate, but also the adoption of proposals on reaching agreement about the reform. Regardless of what section of public opinion the views of Ryszard Bugaj and Andrzej Wielowiejski represent, this friendly and, at least in some of its conclusions, fundamental exchange of views would be a strong basis for dialogue. The editorial board of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY did not agree to the simultaneous publication of the text by POLITYKA, because, as it said, this is not usual for the press. They rejected any kind of talks on how this could be arranged technically.

Well, formally, the editorial board is, of course, right. However, please consider this: On the one hand, we have press conventions and aspirations and, on the other hand, we have the dialogue that is supposed to matter so much to our opponents. So, once again we see that a definite step forward in trying to achieve agreement about a matter of such great importance for all of society as the economy and its reform has been decidedly torpedoed through no fault of ours. So, will our opponents continue to say that the authorities do not want to reach agreement?

All oppositionists keep on telling us: Move back a little, because others also want to govern. That is why many representatives of independent communities have been asked to stand for election to the people's councils. Most of them have refused, because they did not think that the election law has been democratized to the necessary extent. A vicious circle for you: They want more democracy, but refuse to promote democracy by participation and by assuming responsibility for the affairs of the country and its regions. When the authorities want to take a stride forward, the oppositionists always say: Take three strides forward, and perhaps we will take one such stride.

What is the use of overextending democratic facilities, if one refuses to take advantage of the already existing ones? It is easier to keep on demanding something than to share responsibility, although such sharing would enable one to really influence the course of reforms.

Our adversaries' honesty in engaging in dialogue and in striving for agreement will be demonstrated in the coming elections to the people's councils. If they boycott these elections, as was the case with the Sejm elections and the referendum, they will prove that agreement means nothing to them and that they take advantage of this term to deceive public opinion.

I have not said this because the government is afraid of boycott. Such boycotts have little influence on voting, and nowadays we do not regard the number of actual voters as an index of support for us. Today the meaning of election voting figures is different.

The attitude of independent or oppositionist realists [realistow] to the election to the people's councils, whose powers continue to greatly increase, will demonstrate who wants agreement and who rejects it. It will show who wants Poland, whose economic position is difficult, to become a credible and reliable partner for other countries, and who wants to undermine Poland's position.

Patricia Ann Koza, UPI: You spoke of the coming elections and said that they can become another stride toward agreement. I have seen some election posters and have noted some strange things. For example, I have noticed that two candidates have been put up for election in a constituency in Mokotow. One is a member of the SD Supreme Committee and the other is an employee of the EPOKA, which is an SD publishing agency. In another constituency all three candidates for people's councillors are members of the Christian Social Association. In yet another constituency all the three candidates for a single position of councillor are regular soldiers. Although anything can happen in drawing up lists of candidates, I think that in this case the election colleges have not ensured that the electorate can have a real choice of candidates. There are no real differences between candidates. Could you comment?

Urban: Your observations are based on looking at election posters. If you cared to take an interest in our elections in good time, everything would have been clear for you. The concept of our elections is based on the personal competition between candidates and not on the competition between parties, organizations, and groups. The lists of candidates are not accidents or some perverse manipulations. They illustrate the concept that all segments of PRON go together to the elections on the basis of the joint program. Candidates standing for the election to the people's councils do not engage in any bargaining about programs as members of the parties or organizations. The candidates who belong to the same political bodies and nonparty candidates compete with one another in personal qualities and in personal concept for solving local matters.

Kay Withers, THE BALTIMORE SUN: On 2 March the Warsaw homosexuals applied for registration, because they want to organize an anti-AIDS campaign, for which, I think, they are best prepared. So far they have received no reply. You have said that the Polish state does not discriminate against homosexuals. Moreover, I have been told that the city authorities are legally obliged to respond to applications within 2 months. Why have those homosexuals still not received a reply? Does the Catholic Church object to legalizing a homosexual organization? Or is this red tape, which the reform is supposed to combat?

Urban: Today I have in a way departed from the procedure of my job in that I have told you about differences within the government with regard to some issues. Let me depart from this procedure again and disclose to you how I prepare my answers. I obtain my knowledge about various associations from journalists' articles or from the questions journalists put to me. Hundreds and hundreds of associations and organizations continue to apply for registration, and not so long ago 300 of them have been legally registered. As you can see, I am unable to carry with me all the information you may ask me about such events. Madam, you have only now disclosed your interest in homosexuals, and that is why I can honestly assure you that I know nothing about the fate of the application in question and whether administrative regulations have not been observed. I will make inquiries. However, I can assume that this case is a hard nut for the administration to crack, because each country observes certain ways of life, and that is why what is or may be socially acceptable in the United States does not have to be necessarily acceptable and digestable in Poland. A democratic government has to take such considerations into account.

XINHUA: Premier Zbigniew Messner will pay an official visit to China. Could you comment on importance of this visit for Sino-Polish relations?

Urban: The purpose of the visit is to review the realization of the decisions made by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zhao Ziyang and to lay down detailed lines and methods of intensifying our bilateral relations. The two premiers will exchange information on various issues and will discuss the main international problems. Poland attaches very great importance to relations with the PRC and wants to develop them. Our relations, which are now normal, are mutually advantageous and satisfactory. We had record trade exchanges in 1986. Profound economic and sociopolitical changes are continuing in our two countries, and that is why it is with great interest that both of them keep on watching and analyzing the effectiveness of various solutions. I think that, following Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the PRC in 1986 and Zhao Ziyang's visit to Poland, the Polish premier's first visit in 31 years to China will provide another incentive to develop our relations.

Andrew Tarnowski, REUTER: Radio Moscow reported on 28 May that the Katyn victims were killed by the Soviet and not by the Hitlerite bullets. Will Poland demand that those guilty of this crime be identified and extradited?

Urban: We continue to attentively note the various explanations of the Katyn tragedy appearing in the mass media, including the Soviet press, which is now able to freely discuss past events in various ways. The Polish-Soviet commission of historians is working intensively, and that is why we should not approach its work from the viewpoint of the opinions and hypotheses expressed by the press, which under the conditions of the freedom of publication follows lines other than those followed by historians. Tracing the truth about the Katyn crime is an open issue, one that continues to be discussed most openly.

What is now crucially significant is the fact that it has now been made possible for the Polish relatives of the officers killed in Katyn to visit Katyn.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: I dare say this issue is not at all open for PAP, because toward the end of last week a report was published that the Polish officers had been killed by fascists. Perhaps there exists another interpretation of the term fascists?

Urban: The term fascists has only one interpretation, which is absolutely unequivocal. I have just said that the press continues to interpret the case of Katyn in different ways. In addition, the report you have referred to does not represent any PAP opinion at all. The simple thing is that the issue is open and is being investigated.

Zbigniew Salata, GAZETA KRAKOWSKA: Not many people have been convinced by your reply a week ago about the system of wage increases. The general opinion is that the strong and large enterprises and plants continue to win the wage race. However, the intelligentsia—people in the fields of science, culture, and administration—continues to be especially disturbed by its material prospects. How does the government plan to protect the living standards of these segments of society precisely under the conditions of the reform?

Urban: I have never said that strong, large plants do not win in the wages race. In general, the principles of the reform envisage that the strong will win, and often large plants are the strongest. Although, it is often the case that small plants are stronger in the wages race. All I said was that it not true that higher wages were obtained anywhere as a result of strike action. Moreover, I gave you some incorrect information about institutional changes in this area and this was rectified, but not in a particularly clear fashion, because these matters are quite complicated. However, the question of wages for occupations that are financed out of the state budget is generally settled in the following institutionalized form: The raises are granted once there has been an increase in wages in the production sphere, whereas the correct course of events is that first of all there is an increase in output and then, or at the same time, those who increase and improve output and make production more economical immediately receive higher wages, and this wealth provides the basis for proportional wage raises, depending on what is negotiated, for the occupational groups that are financed out of the state budget. So, and that will also be the case this year. The government is very concerned about the fact that pay received by the intelligentsia is not keeping up with price increases and the overall increase in wages and by the fact that when one wishes to close the gap, to prevent the pauperization in important occupations, so-called intelligentsia occupations, wage and price increases reduce the effect of what is done. However, the government is not just aware of this problem: It is also part of its program to prevent those in highly skilled occupations that are financed out of the state budget from being disadvantaged. This particularly applies to the health service and education, and it is the government's aim to gradually reduce and eliminate this disadvantaged position.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Where and when will the Soviet side inform its allies about the outcome and course of the Moscow summit meeting?

Urban: You are not in Moscow.

John Daniszewski, AP: I would like to ask about the two articles that were meant to be published by POLITYKA. I understood that these will be published when TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY gives its consent. Why can these articles not be published in the official press without the agreement of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY?

Urban: Evidently, what I said was not clear enough. TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY wanted to publish an article by Ryszard Bugaj and Andrzej Wileowiejski that was, as we know from material that was received by Deputy Premier Sadowski earlier, meant to represent the collective position of the so-called opposition on political and economic matters. We proposed that the article appear in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY but that it also appear in POLITYKA, in a print-run of 360,000 copies, along with a reply so that the text, which does not meet the requirements of the censorship law, could appear along with an authoritative reply and so that this dialogue, in the form of two texts, would be a single political fact. I gave a very concise description of the content of the two articles intended for publication.

TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY did not agree to making its text available for simultaneous publication and cited its right to its own article. Besides, I said that this was justified. However, I expressed the view that these petty—very, I would say—provincial professional aspirations, bear no relation to the political importance of a joint publication of this kind. As the TYGDONIK POWSZECHNY editorial board did not even want to discuss how this could be done in way that would satisfy both sides, I permit myself to doubt whether the editorial board is concerned about this kind of public exchange of views that would represent progress toward reaching an agreement.

Speaking on behalf of the authors of the text, one of the authors said that it was difficult for him to negotiate another form of publication now that the article had been submitted. This is indicative of a certain climate in which matters of great importance sometimes get so mixed with matters of lesser importance, such as responsibilities, ambitions, animosities or friendships, that these lesser matters hinder certain important political steps. However, it is all over, national accord and progress toward it will surely not collapse because of this incident, because it is definitely not in the hands of Mr Kozlowski, who, in the absence of his chief, is in charge of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY.

Kay Withers, THE BALTIMORE SUN: Mr Minister, I would like to return to my previous question. You said that homosexuality would probably not be accepted by the majority of Polish society. Do you not think that this might set a dangerous precedent, that the rights of minorities will depend on the opinion of the majority. What would you say about this?

Urban: I was not so much speaking about homosexuality as such, of which there really is very little social acceptance, but, according to research into phenomena of this kind, acceptance is growing. However, I do not think that minority rights are at issue here, that the majority, the opinion of the majority, stifles the right of minorities to organize themselves. The sphere of morals is, quite simply, a sphere that is subject to change over time. Time is needed for tolerance of different morals to mature. I suggest that phenomena in the sphere of sexual morals should not be transferred to the area of sociopolitical problems on a macro scale, as every country has its own standards of tolerance, and these can effect the course of decision on other matters. Besides, I did not in any way prejudge the decision of the administrative authorities, I said that I did not know. I only made an observation.

Renate Marsch, DPA: I also apologize for returning to an earlier question of mine. I am not in Moscow, but you are the Polish Government press spokesman and, in view of that, does the Polish Government expect to briefed by its ally, and when will this happen?

Urban: Of course, we expect to be. We are sure that we will be briefed by the Soviet Union on the course and outcome of the summit. I said that I cannot give a concrete answer, because the summit is still in progress, and it can still produce more results. We still do not have any information on how and when we will—and this is certain—be briefed. This is, quite simply, in keeping with the accepted and established principles of political cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and in Polish-Soviet relations.

Krzysztof Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: To return to the matter concerning Bugaj and Wielowiejski, it was, apparently, originally possible for TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY alone to publish the article last week. It only turned out later that it must be a reprint along with a critical reply. I still do not understand why the article is being withheld and why it cannot appear in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY one week and in POLITYKA a week later along with the critical response. After all, it is only an article.

Urban: I explained that some parts of the article do not conform to the legal criteria applied by the Control of Press Office. I am thinking of its political content. In view of this, we wanted to make its publication easier by having it published along with a reply. In this way it would constitute one and not two political facts. The difference is not of a dogmatic but of a practical kind. The publication of this article with the permission of the censor's office would be appropriately publicized and commented on by Western bodies that are ill-disposed toward us. The critical reply and the proposals contained in it would, however, be a fact that would, at least in the West, be appropriately ignored, just as everything that I have said about Walesa and the elections and accord will be ignored. I know perfectly well that the Western press, which is so concerned with the person of Walesa and all these issues, will not even mention how I compared Walesa's views with the course of events. Perhaps we are biased, but we are biased in a biased world.

Juergen Vietig, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: Mr Minister, Polish-West German working parties dealing with political and economic affairs met in Warsaw yesterday and are meeting again today. Could you comment on the course and results of the meeting? Urban: I do not have any information about the course and outcome of the meetings. The groups are working on solutions that will be submitted to their governments. The work of these groups will help in the formulation of solutions that will then be adopted or rejected by the two governments. This is why the principle of confidentiality has been adopted with respect to the course and outcome of such meetings, and I did not make inquiries, knowing that such information could only be of use to me personally.

Solidarity Preparing for 'Confrontation'

AU0706072888 Paris AFP in English
0721 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Jean Eudes-Barbier report]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June 7 (AFP)—The banned Solidarity union, which was caught by surprise by the recent wave of strikes in Poland, is reorganising and beefing up its operations in Gdansk so as to take the lead in the next round of worker-state confrontation, according to dissident sources.

A working group of 22 Solidarity militants has been set up and meets nearly every day to discuss the situation in the Gdansk shipyards, where the union was born eight years ago.

The union has applied for registration as a legal organisation, and until the application has been officially rejected Solidarity is free under Polish law to operate openly.

The Gdansk Regional Court rejected the application on May 3 but it still has to go before the Supreme Court in Warsaw.

Solidarity members said they were under no illusion about the verdict but they said they could get round the ban by constantly renewing the union executive and applying again and again for registration.

Between applications, "we will be obliged to carry on our activities underground for a certain time," they said.

The Group-of-22 holds its meetings at the shipyard church of Saint Bridget, a long-standing symbol for Polish dissidents. Its priorities are to draw up a scheme to defend the rights of shipyard workers and to revive and expand Solidarity's audience among the 11,000 workers.

Alojzy Szablewski, 60, an engineer and leader of the strike committee during last month's occupation of the shipyards, said about a dozen workers were sacked and forced to quit the flats which went with their jobs after the recent shipyard conflict.

"We want to give them an allowance and find them a new home and new job. We are still negotiating with management about rehiring them, but whatever happens, we can't just drop them."

Mr. Szablewski said the union's main task was to "keep mobilised" the estimated 1,000 young workers who withstood a nine-day siege of the shipyards alongside Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

Mr. Szablewski said the youthful militants were "potentially numerous enough to launch a new round of stoppages if needs be".

"Even during the strikes of August 1980, (strikes which led to the legalisation of Solidarity for a brief 16 months) there were not as many active militants," he said.

Mr. Szablewski said the fighting spirit among younger people had surprised Solidarity leaders. "They are ready to go further and have become even more radicalised in recent weeks," he said.

This justified Solidarity's present effort to strengthen its influence in the shipyards to avoid being overtaken by the hotheads, he said.

The union is striving to reactivate its shopfloor representation and recruit a maximum of new members.

"Since the end of the May strikes, there has been a revival of interest in Solidarity. While it has failings, workers realise that it is the only union which can defend them effectively against the authorities," Mr. Szablewski said.

For this reason alone, he said Solidarity would fight tooth and nail for "re-legalisation".

According to the Group-of-22, a bare 27 percent of shipyard workers has joined the official OPZZ trade union. "All the others are with us," they said.

A management spokesman described the industrial climate inside the sprawling Lenin Shipyards as "tense".

Solidarity leaders said "the men make the work spin out. Orders are not enough to look to the future with peace of mind. The shipyards now produce about ten ships a year whereas in the 1970s they produced around 30. Everyone is feeling the pinch and everyone is expecting more strikes." The government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski "has no choice" but to "negotiate with Solidarity" if it wants to restore confidence.

"The entire nation is in the opposition. there is now an abysmal chasm between the government and people. The danger mark has been passed long ago," he added.

Bronislaw Geremek Weighs Impact of Strikes

PM0706084688 Milan L'UNITA in Italian
31 May 88 p 2

[Interview with Solidarity adviser Bronislaw Geremek by Romolo Caccavale; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Warsaw—[Passage omitted] [Caccavale] What aspects of the situation in Poland have been highlighted by the latest conflict?

[Geremek] For some time in Poland there has been an increase in traditional right-wing opinions. From this viewpoint the theory is often expressed that the working class no longer has the same social and political influence as in the past and that its potential was exhausted in 1980-81. I believe the conflict has shown that the working class is still the most importance force on the Polish political scene—and together with the working class, the young people, those who entered professional life after the Solidarity period and who were shaped not by action but by Solidarity's ideals. By young people I mean not only young workers but also students, among whom a movement for freedom has grown up—an aware and organized movement that has manifested itself in most Polish universities and that has sought and found a link with workers' action.

[Caccavale] What place has Solidarity had in these activities?

[Geremek] Solidarity did not organize the struggle actions but it did succeed in imparting its strategy to them, in other words, in governing them. A new generation of Solidarity can therefore be said to have appeared on the scene.

[Caccavale] The end of the conflict was painful for the strikers, however. Is there still a future for Solidarity in Poland?

[Geremek] The problem is not Solidarity's future but primarily that of a choice of philosophy. Solidarity has opted from the outset not only for the philosophy of nonviolence but also for that of the social contract. The new generations have for some time alleged that this option led to the spectacular defeat of a mass movement of 10 million people. The latest events have prompted the working class to identify with Solidarity again. Nevertheless I believe that there will be changes in the trade union's structure and that the model will be Spain's Workers Commissions—not that of a mass movement of 10 million members that lacks the same strength of action.

[Caccavale] So will Solidarity abandon the social contract strategy?

[Geremek] I honestly believe that this question should be considered. Although I identify with the philosophy of the social contract, I must admit that the problem does exist because for years there has been no response from the other side—only propaganda moves. I wonder whether Solidarity will succeed in convincing these new generations—which are its future—of the need to adapt to the social contract and to remain loyal to nonviolence? I would like to answer this with a definite "yes" but I can only say that the end of the Gdansk strike offers grounds for hope. At the shipyards it was decided to end the strike and to reject the material benefits offered by the government because they did not represent what were considered the main demands. It was more important for the Gdansk workers to secure something in the social context than to secure some more money. I see in this a certain loyalty to Solidarity's philosophy, which is one of responsibility and attachment to ideological values.

[Caccavale] Is the rejection of a possible compromise—partly because of the existence of a "mediation group"—really a display of strength? Is there not an excess of Polish romanticism in what you say?

[Geremek] I honestly do not believe there was any chance of a compromise in Gdansk. Apart from the offer of money, there was the interior minister's promise to release two political prisoners and not to carry out any repressive actions. That was all, together with a refusal to engage in a dialogue. Is this Polish romanticism? If the shipyard workers had not decided to end the strike, then I would say that theirs was perhaps a fine but unrealistic attitude lacking in political imagination. I am not saying that I know how things will evolve now but I have a strong feeling that this is an important turning point.

[Caccavale] What is your opinion of the political authorities' handling of the conflict?

[Geremek] The government's conduct prompted surprise because it gave the impression of having learned nothing from what has happened in Poland since 1980. It could be said that the group in power thinks about nothing except defending the line introduced on 13 December 1981, namely, the strategy of destruction. Furthermore, the government's conduct has embodied worrying elements that I would define as anti-worker. Force was used in Nowa Huta and the tactic of attrition was used in Gdansk. Both scenarios were intended to show that the government was in control of the situation. It was realized, however, that although the government had sufficient means of repression, a government's real strength lies in its capacity to govern a situation and social conflicts.

[Caccavale] In this connection what role is performed by the official trade unions—those desired by Jaruzelski after Solidarity was banned?

[Geremek] As you know, the conflict exploded in Bydgoszcz under the direction of what could be called the governmental trade unions. It was a kind of experiment to show that they could represent social aspirations, that it was possible to strike, and that this would not cause the government to give way. The result was a sign to the country to call strikes because it meant securing more money without being sent to prison. A new factor has emerged within the official trade unions, however. Within the sectoral federations there is increasing dissatisfaction and pressure on the part of members. I do not know what will happen but it is an interesting phenomenon. The fact remains, however, that this movement's leader (a PZPR Politburo member—L'UNITA editor's note) approved the use of force against the workers. That is intolerable. [passage omitted]

[Caccavale] Do conflicts such as that which has just ended not serve the ends of Gorbachev's adversaries in Poland and the Soviet Union?

[Geremek] Poland could be regarded as a test field for Gorbachev. Various solutions are being tested here. It could therefore be said that the events of recent weeks have produced a negative and dangerous result for Gorbachev. My impression is that the western public have regarded virtually the entire development of the situation in Poland from this viewpoint: Will Gorbachev's policy not "catch cold"? I believe, however, that the basic question, and one that I cannot answer, is whether the Soviet leaders—and not just Gorbachev—are aware of the situation in Poland, that is, whether they realize that Poland expects entirely new solutions. Polish society is profoundly pluralistic and it must be realized that society's real pluralism and the level of Poles' aspirations are such that the country's institutional situation must adapt. The same old solutions cannot be used in Poland. Will the Soviet Union and its leadership be able to adopt a medium-term, and not just a short-term, outlook? It has seemed to me that Gorbachev's policy embodies medium-term imagination. The question is whether it can be applied to Poland.

Sejm Announces Agenda for 16-17 June Session

LD0606211188 Warsaw PAP in English
2023 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 6—The next, 35th meeting of the Polish parliament will be held this June 16 and 17 with the agenda including:

- Report of the extraordinary committee on the draft law on changes in the Polish Constitution and the draft on changes in the law on the system of People's Councils and local self-government, forwarded by the Council of State, and the government drafts on changes in the Budget Law and on changes in some laws which regulate the principles of the functioning of local authorities' and state administration bodies, as well as a report on the Council of State's information on the realization of the law on the system of People's Councils and local self-government.

In addition to this, the agenda will include:

- the government information on the state of agriculture and food sector in 1987,

- the first reading of the government bill on amendments to the Law on Integration of Agricultural Holdings,

- the government report on the state of public order and discipline and on the executing of legislation on social ills,

- the first reading of the government drafts on undertaking economic activity and on bonds,

- Sejm committees' reports on the government bills on the military oath, on draft amendments to the Law on the Principles of Creation of Enterprises' Pay Systems, and on changes in some regulations of the Penal Law and the Law on Misdemeanours.

Jaruzelski Chairs Enterprises Conference

LD0406214188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Directors of 41 state enterprises achieving the best economic results in the second stage of economic reform have been meeting in Warsaw today. The conference was chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski. [passage omitted]

Journalists asked Wojciech Jaruzelski to assess the meeting:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] I am very pleased with this meeting. The discussion was very businesslike and creative. Apart from its very merits and many concrete proposals and conclusions which deserve to be examined and taken into account by the government and ministries, I found here a large dose of optimism—an uneasy optimism but, in fact, a realistic and constructive one, because in these pronouncements by the directors, through their experiences which they shared today, I gained the conviction that very much can be done in our country, that despite the difficulties which we are experiencing, there are people and forces which are capable of going forward, and I would like for others to follow them exactly. [end recording]

Further Report

LD0506011188 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 4—The meeting between first secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski and the general managers of enterprises from all over Poland lasted for over 8 hours today. It was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau members: Premier Zbigniew Messner and CC Secretary Marian Wozniak.

The invitation was issued to managing directors of enterprises which were able, from the point of their own interests and the common interests, to most effectively use in practice the mechanisms of reform to post the best economic results on the scale of the country.

There experience does not only consist of positives. This is a packet of issues with which they meet everyday, which hamper faster strides forward, more effective development. They constituted the main subject of the meeting. Its goal was to, among other things, reply to the question as to how to overcome the disconcerting economic phenomena, the consequences of which are felt not only by enterprises but also all of society. The point was also for representatives of the government to gain opinions from practitioners as to how to most effectively, and in line with social expectations, use the special powers, defending the reform and accelerating its process.

Jaruzelski addressed the participants with a request to name the systemic regulations which do not permit the full development of activity especially in fields releasing economic effectiveness. He also asked about the main obstacles hampering the full use of intellectual potential, especially of engineering cadres.

Premier Messner and Vice Premier Zdzislaw Szalajda, stressed the importance of consumer production and the need to counter the threat of the internal market being "washed out" by exports. It was agreed, however, that it would be possible and necessary to make the granting of (tax) breaks conditional upon not only the quantitative supplies of goods to the market.

During Saturday's meeting between PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and general managers of enterprises from all over Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who was addressing himself to particular topics throughout the debate, also took the floor at the close of the discussion.

He praised the effective activity of enterprises led by managers taking part in the meeting. He considered as particularly valuable these remarks and practical isntructions which showed how in the existing conditions of market disequilibrium one should improve labour productivity and quality of goods, introduce modern technology and lower consumption of materials and fuels.

While discussing the need for a closer cooperation of managements with self-managements, trade unions and factory PUWP organizations, he stressed that responsibility for the full introduction of the economic reform rested primarily with general managers.

Expressing thanks for the active discussion whcih concerned difficult matters, the PUWP CC first secretary asked the participants to convey to their crews wishes of effective and well-organized work and consistent implementation of the reform assumptions, as well as of health and personal prosperity.

Sejm Committees Discuss Military Oath Draft Law

LD3105224588 Warsaw PAP in English
1502 GMT 31 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, May 31—The Sejm (parliament) Committees for National Defence and for Legislative Work today held a joint meeting to hear the first reading of the government Draft Law on the Military Oath. The meeting was chaired by Henryk Jablonski and Emil Kolodziej.

National Defence Vice Minister Gen. Antoni Jasinski, authorized by the national defence minister, presented the main directions of changes contained in the draft.

The draft law was accepted unanimously.

Ceausescu Receives Gorbachev Envoy Aboymov

AU0606173988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1656 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1988—On June 6 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the special envoy of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Ivan Pavlovich Aboymov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union.

On the occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a salute and best wishes on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and sent Mikhail Gorbachev his salute and best wishes.

Empowered by Mikhail Gorbachev, the guest informed of the results of the recent meeting in Moscow between the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU and the U.S. President.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for having been informed.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Present was E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest.

Totu Received by Perez de Cuellar at UN

AU0406162588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1415 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] The United Nations, AGERPRES 4/6/1988—Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, met in New York with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. On the occasion, the UN secretary-general conveyed Romania's president a warm salute and the best wishes of success in his internal and international activity. The Romanian minister conveyed the secretary-general of the world organization a cordial salute and wishes of success in his activity placed in the service of a growing UN role in and contribution to the settlement of international issues on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on possibilities of expanding cooperation for an intensified UN activity for and contribution to the resolution of international questions, more particularly, to a passage to palpable disarmament measures. Appreciation was expressed for Romania's proposals and initiatives at the current UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament.

Cuban CP Delegation Meets Barbulescu

AU0606174088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1706 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1988—On 3-6 June the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Julian Rizo Alvarez, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who participated in the Bucharest meeting of the secretaries in charge of agriculture of the Central Committees of Communist and Worker Parties in some socialist countries, paid a visit for exchange of experience to Romania.

The Cuban guests held talks at Constanta County RCP Committee, visited state farm enterprises, productive agricultural cooperatives, agriculture mechanization stations, research institutes and units, as well as places of social and cultural interest in Constanta County.

At the end of their visit the delegation were received by Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Ceausescu Congratulates OAU Leader Traore

AU3105151788 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 May 88 p 5

[Text] To Army General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali and OAU chairman, Bamako,

On the occasion of your election as OAU chairman, I take particular pleasure in conveying warm congratulations and best wishes to you for health and happiness, as well as for complete success in fulfilling the highly responsible mission entrusted to you.

I convey to the OAU and to all the African peoples wishes for success in fulfilling—in close unity and cooperation—their aspirations for socioeconomic progress, for consolidating their independence and national sovereignty, for eliminating colonialism, neocolonialism, and the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, and for ensuring a more active participation of the African countries in seeking just and durable solutions to the complex problems of the international situation.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and fruitful cooperation between the SR of Romania and the African countries will continue to strengthen and expand in the future, for the benefit of the Romanian and African peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, disarmament, security, understanding, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Ceausescu Closes Joint Meeting of Councils

AU0606121988 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jun 88 p 1

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech" at the concluding session of a joint meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management, on 3 June in Bucharest]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The joint meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture—the high democratic forum of our country's working people—is ending in a spirit of complete unanimity and firm determination to unflinchingly fulfill this year's and the entire 5-year plan, as well as our modernization, organization, economic-financial norm-setting, and other programs that ensure our fatherland's steady progress toward achieving the strategic targets of raising Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization. (loud applause)

Some 400 comrades addressed the discussions in plenum and sections, which proceeded in a spirit of high responsibility and revolutionary criticism and self-criticism. This gives us the guarantee that both the conclusions drawn and the measures adopted will be appropriately reflected in the activity of all management councils and working people's collectives, and in the commendable fulfillment of all tasks this year and throughout the 5-year plan period. (loud applause and cheers)

The large number of comrades who took the floor and the countless proposals made on this occasion—proposals that will be examined by the central bodies and accordingly dealt with as soon as possible—have actually turned the joint meeting of the two councils into a strong manifestation of the democratic nature of our socialist system, which ensures the active participation of all working people and the entire nation in formulating and implementing the country's domestic and foreign policy, as a prerequisite for Romania's firm progress along the road of socialism and communism. (loud cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

One can say that the discussions held on the outcome of our activity in the first half of the current 5-year plan have clearly emphasized both the results obtained thus far and especially the fact that we have everything we need in all socioeconomic branches to fulfill the 5-year plan and the overall programs for each sector and subsector, and the fact that our socialist society has a strong technical-material base that ensures the commendable fulfillment of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP. (loud applause and cheers)

All the comrades who took the floor here stressed that our plans and programs are in close correlation with our requirements, as well as with the existing technical-material possibilities and the creative capacity of the working people and the whole nation. This can be said to represent a general conclusion of the joint meeting. (loud and prolonged applause)

At the same time, those who addressed the meeting rightly emphasized that there are actually large and insufficiently used possibilities and productive potential in all branches. They also pointed out that, in the second part of the current 5-year plan, we can reduce material and energy consumption as well as overall production costs more substantially, raise labor productivity, and, on this basis, strongly increase the national wealth and income, which represent the only source for ensuring both the funds for our fatherland's continuous development and the necessary means for raising the people's material and intellectual standard of living. (loud and prolonged applause)

Therefore, it is necessary to return to our places of work with the firm determination to better organize our activity of fulfilling existing plans and programs in all sectors. We must further develop a spirit of revolutionary responsibility in work and action and strengthen order and discipline in all fields. In this respect, it is however necessary to act with greater enthusiasm and confidence in our own forces and in the capacity of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the people. We should not underestimate the revolutionary spirit of work and exactingness, nor should we underrate the spirit of enthusiasm that really can move mountains, so to speak. We must turn all our efforts and the activity of the whole nation, beginning with the party, into energetic and enthusiastic work in the service of the people, socialism, and the whole nation's well-being. (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I would like to stress once more the need to improve our management and planning activity and the proper functioning of all state bodies, and all organs and bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy. In this respect, we must take most resolute steps to improve the activity and increase the responsibility of central departments, enterprises, management councils, and all working people's collectives.

One can say that the decisive factor for our future activity in all spheres is the way in which the central departments and enterprises, which must base their entire work on the principles of self-management, self-administration, and self-financing, will act to appropriately fulfill their important role as basic units of all our activity. This is valid for industry, agriculture, all socioeconomic sectors, and the overall activity in our fatherland.

We discussed many problems, including some of a general nature. I believe that these discussions have shown that all participants are better aware of the current problems facing the development of Romanian socialist society. This kind of understanding is a guarantee of the fact that each working man and all party-state organs and democratic socioeconomic bodies will perform better work, proceeding from a better realization of the objective requirements of our socialist societal development in the present new stage. This means that we have achieved a certain increase in the overall level of our economic, political, and ideological knowledge, and have begun to obtain results.

But this is still just a start. I emphasize this point because increasing the overall level—not only the scientific-technical level, but also the overall theoretical level—is a most important element of the construction of socialism and communism. (loud, prolonged applause and cheers)

We should conclude this joint meeting, this high democratic forum, with the firm determination to commendably fulfill the industrial production plan and export tasks, to increase overall economic efficiency, to attain all planned indicators, and to do our best to conclude this year with better results and fulfill the 5-year plan in keeping with existing modernization and economic efficiency plans and programs. (loud and prolonged applause)

In agriculture, we must also start to firmly implement all established measures, in order to improve overall organization and increase economic efficiency. However, immediate emphasis should be laid on resolutely proceeding to harvesting the summer crop, which, as the comrades said here, looks good, in general. We must harvest the summer crops without losses and store it accordingly. Likewise, we must finish on time the maintenance work on root crops, so as to obtain good results here as well.

Generally speaking, the crops look good and all conditions exist for the overall grain crop to be better than last year.

Let us also carry out all necessary work in the livestock and other sectors of activity. Let us ensure that this year we obtain the best results ever and the largest production in industry, agriculture, and other sectors! This will also be a most telling proof of the fact that the joint meeting of the two councils has concluded with good and efficient results! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!," "Ceausescu and the People!," and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

The proceedings of this high democratic forum are attended by basic cadres from all socioeconomic sectors, people who are directly responsible for the proper functioning of the bodies of our revolutionary workers democracy and for the smooth development of activity in all enterprises. It is up to you, dear comrades, to decide the course of our strivings in the coming months and years to commendably implement all decisions taken at this meeting as well as the party's decisions and the country's laws. I am convinced that you will return home with the firm determination to do all you can to meet the trust put in you by the party and people! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!")

From the rostrum of this high democratic forum, I call on the working people from all sectors, including the cooperative farmers and all peasants, to take responsible steps to unswervingly implement the decisions of the 13th congress and the national conference of the RCP and to ensure—through their own and the whole nation's united work—our country's progress to an ever higher level of civilization and socioeconomic development, all the people's well-being, and Romania's ever stronger independence and sovereignty! (loud cheers and applause; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!")

Let us never forget that the activity of all working people and the whole nation, under the leadership of the party, depends on implementing programs that guarantee our people's wonderful present and that foreshadow and create conditions for our nation's bright golden future. Let us do everything to serve the present time and to ensure the future of our independent and free socialist fatherland in the communist society! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the People!")

At the same time, we must be fully aware of the fact that by implementing our development programs, we are also making a general contribution to the cause of socialism, peace, and friendship among all nations in the world! (loud, prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the People!" and "Ceausescu-Peace!")

I extend to all those present at this democratic forum, all working people, and our whole nation best wishes for success and achievement in all fields! Much health and happiness! (loud and prolonged cheers and applause; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the People!" "Ceausescu-Romania, Our Esteem and Pride!" and "Ceausescu-Peace!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity, all those present in the hall stand up and give prolonged cheers, for minutes on end, for the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania)

Further Reports on Slovene Reaction to Arrests

Slovene LC Presidium Statement

LD0606164888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Jun (TANJUG)—"Communists and other citizens have sent the Slovene LC Central Committee questions and demands that the public be given more detailed information about the circumstances under which criminal proceedings have been set in motion and the detention ordered of a Sergeant Major in the Yugoslav People's Army, Ivan Borstner, and two civilians—Janez Jansa and David Tasic—on the basis of the conclusions of a military judge on evidence that they committed the criminal act of giving away military secrets," says a communique from the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium session. This is in connection with the launching of criminal proceedings against these people.

"Particular concern has been expressed by the Presidium of the republican conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation [SSO]. This is understandable in light of the fact that the conference for determining candidates for the new leadership of the Slovene SSO will be held soon, and Janez Jansa is one of the possible candidates. In connection with this, concrete demands justifiably have been made.

"The Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium does not want to influence the course of the proceedings. In a legal state, no one has such a right. All responsibility rests with the legitimate competent organs that started and are conducting the proceedings. The Presidium is sticking here to the stance of the Slovene LC Conference on the importance of strengthening legality as an essential element of the legal state and to the stances of the LCY Central Committee on constitutionality and legality. Hence, the Presidium demands that consistent respect be given to the Constitution and the law, and that the public—and thus also the LC—be familiarized with all the facts and the legal basis for the initiation of the proceedings against these citizens," the communique stresses.

"Except for the official statement on the well-founded suspicion that the criminal act of betraying military secrets had been committed, the public has been given no other information. This opens up scope for various speculations, assumptions, and rumors, as well as political manipulations and schemes. In the Presidium's view, this prejudging of evidence may put pressure on the work of the judicial organs and hamper the process of establishing the material truth. The relevant organs have a duty to provide a well-argued guarantee and explanation that the procedure is in line with the law and that it is being conducted in a way unlikely to give the impression that they are acting from the position of "showing strength," "intimidation," and "violating constitutional freedoms," and of not having confidence in the correct and objective nature of the organs that so far have conducted the criminal proceedings, thus denying in a public and unprofessional way the competence of the military prosecutor and the military court.

"The Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium calls for a committee for the protection of human rights to start functioning within the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference as soon as possible. At the same time, in accordance with the standpoints adopted by the Slovene LC Conference, the Presidium suggests that the work be speeded up on changing the criminal law. The Presidium calls for the legally guaranteed security of all members of society, including the right to defend oneself. This is why this case, an exception in our judicial practice, has arisen and why it has assumed disturbing political dimensions in the section of the public.

"For all these reasons," the statement says, "we ask the organs conducting the proceedings to inform the public promptly and in detail, and to complete the proceedings as soon as possible. We must not allow issues like these to divert the people's energies from regulating and resolving other social, and particularly developmental issues. We are convinced that such a view is shared by all who wish to safeguard and reiterate the process of democratization in our society," emphasizes the statement issued after today's session in Ljubljana of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium.

Cultural Workers' Statement

LD0206150788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Ljublijana, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—At today's meeting of Slovene cultural workers dedicated to the theme "The Slovenes, Yugoslavia, and the Slovene Culture," Rudi Seligo, chairman of the Slovene Writers' Association, read the statement of 88 Slovene cultural workers in connection with the detention of Janez Jansa. As is known, Jansa was suspected of the criminal act of disclosing military secrets, contrary to Article 224 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

"We have learned," it is written in the statement, "that the public prosecutor's office did not know anything about the incident. We ask ourselves who has initiated the proceedings and who issued an order for this to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. Can we interpret this act, despite all official denials, as the beginning of arrests in Slovenia?"

Noting that Jansa is known to the signatories of the statement as an honest and committed intellectual, the statement stresses that "we feel this detention to be an act of intimidation and therefore the violation of one of the basic freedoms—freedom from fear." If the public prosecutor's office is not behind this detention then, according to their assessment, other legal norms have also been violated.

"We are embittered at such proceedings against Janez Jansa. From the human and civilian point of view, we are justifiably concerned about our constitutional system and the freedom of the public word," it is stressed in the statement of Slovene cultural workers. The statement ends with the demand "Janez Jansa should immediately be released from detention" and "if charges are brought against him on the basis of confiscated papers, he should be allowed to defend himself while on bail." "A detailed and public explanation of these proceedings" is also requested.

The statement of 88 Slovene cultural workers was greeted by applause at the workers' meeting.

Slovene Sociologists' Message

LD0406090988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1746 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Nova Gorica, 3 Jun (TANJUG)—The participants in a meeting of Slovene sociologists sent a message today to the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia and to the Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference in connection with the action taken against Janez Jansa. The participants in this meeting, about 130 sociologists from Slovenia and guests from other republics, are deeply concerned about the action taken against Janez Jansa, a candidate for the office of president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, says the message among other things, and adds: Despite the formal and legal legitimacy of the action, the sociologists suggest that a criminal prosecution by the military against a civilian person is not in keeping with a modern and democratic legal system or with the legal culture of Slovene public opinion.

The sociologists have added their voice to the demand that was already raised that should a charge be brought against Jansa he should be able to defend himself while on bail and also that the court proceedings should be public, the statement by the sociologists adds.

Youth Official Requests Explanation

LD0206234288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, June 2 (TANJUG)—President of the Socialist Youth Union of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Tone Anderlic today requested of military prosecutor in Ljubljana, Col. Zivko Mazic an official explanation of the arrest of Slovene youth official Janez Jansa, one of the four candidates for the Slovene youth organization's new president.

In the written request, Anderlic said he had on Wednesday requested an official explanation from Republican Secretary for Internal Affairs Tomaz Artl but had received a reply which did not make clear the actual situation in connection with the investigation proceedings.

Anderlic said that the lack of information about Jansa's arrest and the investigation seriously threatened the electoral proceedings in the Socialist Youth Union of Slovenia, as the final list of candidates for the organization's new president was to be adopted on June 7.

Slovene SAWP Faults MLADINA, BORBA

AU0106151688 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 88 p 4

[V. Simonovic report: "About the Army—Constructively, Excerpt...."]

[Text] Ljubljana, 26 May—Except in a few cases, the Slovene public information media carried comprehensive, objective, affirmative, and critical, but constructive reports on the all-people's defense and social self-protection, including the Armed Forces. This was one of the conclusions reached at today's session of the Press Council of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP, which was based on the previous session's discussion.

It was concluded that, in addition to an increase in the number of articles dealing with this topic, their quality also improved. The expert assessment of this topic also improved. It was concluded, however, that recently some newspapers carried problematic articles about all-people's defense and social self-protection, and about the Yugoslav People's Army in particular. So, for instance, MLADINA recently wrote about all-people's defense and social self-protection, and about the Yugoslav People's Army in particular, very frequently, inexpertly, one-sidedly, and even insultingly, and was therefore found unacceptable, and this had some negative political consequences. It was not MLADINA's topics that were criticized, but the way and the basis from which this paper proceeded. The Press Council does not agree with this method of writing. The Council concluded that, since this is a matter of a particular trend in editorial policy, we propose that the MLADINA Publishing Council and its founder assess—on the basis of a thorough expert analysis of articles on all-people's defense and social self-protection, and on the Yugoslav People's Army in particular, which would be prepared by a suitable group—the current editorial policy of MLADINA and determine the conformity of this policy with the accepted program basis.

The council also assessed the style of a BORBA commentary that carried parts of Slovene newspaper articles containing quotations from the emigre press as unacceptable and impermissible.

MLADINA, TELEKS Win Court Case

AU3105113788 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 88 p 8

[D.D. report: "Public Prosecutor Loses Case"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 May—The dispute between Boris Stadler, basic public prosecutor from Ljubljana, and Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, as to whether

TELEKS journalist Andrej Novak and MLADINA chief editor France Zavrl had violated Article 157 of the SFRY Penal Code, in other words, whether they had disgraced the SFRY Armed Forces, was concluded by the Ljubljana basic and higher courts in favor of Boris Stadler. The federal prosecutor's objection was rejected as groundless. According to today's edition of DELO, in this court case, the likes of which has never been seen before in the postwar period, the federal prosecutor has no authority to file criminal charges against the two journalists.

Many in Slovenia Not 'Prepared' for Market Laws

LD0606200288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 6 Jun (TANJUG)—The Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium today again considered the tasks on the Slovene LC Central Committee program for implementing the conclusions of the recent Slovene LC conference. Milan Kucan, LC Central Committee Presidium, pointed out at the session the necessity of more intensive political activity in implementing the new economic policy, and active presence and action, especially in those areas of industry and in social activitie where the greatest economic and social exacerbation of tensions can be expected. This, Kucan said, is vital for us to acvoid having to be warned of this by strikes or a lack of confidence in the market-oriented economy that occurs as a result.

The Presidium has decided to consider regularly—at least once a month—how the program of tasks is being implemented. This is following the Slovene LC Conference and the LCY Conference, as well as the activity of Communists in implementing economic policy measures. At the same time, the Presidium believes that there should be persistence in consistently implementing the guidelines of the LC Conference and market orientation, which is contained in the latest package of FEC measures. Here it draws attention to the fact that there are also many in Slovenia who are not prepared to accept in practice the operation of market laws and the consequences inevitably following from this.

The Presidium advocated the most detailed assessment of the operation of the new economic measures in Slovenia and the careful monitoring of all reactions in connection with this. Here, one thinks particularly of those connected with individual ideological questions. There cannot, in fact, be discussion only of the position of social activities while neglecting production and the generation of greater income. It is noticeable that neither Slovenia nor Yugoslavia as a whole are sufficiently prepared for market orientation and, as a result, differing ideological views come into being, especially on the necessity of having greater state regulation of economic questions, and particularly among those who inevitably get into difficulty. [passage omitted]

The Presidium assesses the preparations should be made as soon as possible for a Slovene LC Central Committee plenum on the restructuring of the Slovene economy, and in connection with this, a clarification of all possible controversial ideological questions.

'Polemics' on Constitution at SAWPY Body

AU2705101488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 88 pp 1, 3

[Z. Milosevic, S. Curuvija, B. Milovanovic report "All Changes in a Package"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May—The central topic of the today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium was to sum up the results of the public debate on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

After the debate, which was from time to time extremely polemical, at the proposal of Milojko Drulovic, president of the Presidium, the Presidium adopted the report on the preparations for the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, which is to discuss the same topic. It was said that preparations should be carried out as soon as possible, and that all those who are to work on formulating and adopting the proposed amendments were sent the warning that they should meet the set deadlines. The Presidium also adopted the recommendation that constitutional amendments that can be expected to be accepted by republican and provincial assemblies should be prepared for the procedure of adoption as a package. Finally, the Presidium assessed that the public debate on constitutional amendments was extremely democratic.

Candidates for top posts and for some forms of SAWP activity in the coming term of office were also established.

The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium also discussed the current questions on sports and "exchanged views" on the draft statute of the SAWPY Federal Conference. However, this "exchange of views" turned into a debate that lasted almost 2 hours and in which the key SAWPY document was "gone through with a fine-tooth comb," starting from the essential question of the point and role of a front organization in our society. The foundation of the Peasant Union in Slovenia was also discussed. The result of the debate is the following: The Statutory Commission will meet once again on Monday, 22 May, 2 hours before the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and if one is to judge from today's "statutory debates" it might well happen that the document is not adopted in the way and on the date it was planned to be.

Although during the debate on the first point of the agenda some members of the Presidium mostly spoke about results achieved so far and about the further development of the public debate on constitutional amendments in "their" republics and provinces, the main discussion nevertheless touched on only a few issues. The most discussed was the idea on the so-called two-stage adoption of constitutional amendments, which includes Branko Mikulic's recent suggestion that amendments in the socioeconomic sphere should already be adopted by September.

Moreover, sparks were flying in the polemics about the announced possibility that the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia, under pressure from the Slovene public, will hold a referendum on the amendments to the SFRY Constitution. Also touched on were preparations for "writing" a new constitution, which were to be started immediately after the amendments are adopted. All participants in the debate insisted that the deadlines set for adopting the amendments should be obeyed.

Polemics on the Referendum [subhead]

An extremely polemical debate was held on the holding of a constitutional referendum as a way to adopt amendments to the SFRY Constitution.

First Joze Smole said that, according to some public opinion polls conducted in Slovenia, about 100,000 people demand that a referendum be held on the changes in the SFRY Constitution and that their demand cannot be ignored. A portion of the public, Smole said, does not believe that the Slovene leadership will endure on the position that some amendments are unacceptable, and it therefore insists on the referendum.

In my personal opinion, Vidoje Zarkovic said, it is not a good idea to adopt the SFRY Constitution by referendum. Not one of the republics and provinces can claim in advance that it wants or does not want to accept something before the others say what they think about it. If everybody did things in this way, I do not know how we will be able to agree about common interests in Yugoslavia. The work on the Constitution would then be a simple addition of points voted for by republican and provincial referenda. What people think is important, but it is delegate bodies that have to decide those questions.

Milojko Drulovic also presented his own views when he warned that to introduce referendums into the adoption of amendments "in this situation could also introduce the danger of majority rule," although the concept of referendum is recognized as democratic and as such has been written down in the Constitution. There is the danger of majority rule because other republics and provinces could also use referendums and that would then mean political pressure.

Briefing the Presidium on the data on the proportion, contents, and results of the public debate on constitutional amendments, Marjan Kotar, president of the Coordination Committee for Monitoring and Guiding the Public Debate of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, who made the introductory speech at the session today, insisted on consistent compliance with deadlines. He was of the opinion that initiatives for prolonging the debate are unacceptable.

Kotar informed the people present that about 3.5 million Yugoslav citizens had discussed the amendments, that republican SAWP conferences will sum up the debate at the end of this month, that agreement has been reached about a large number of issues, and that certain differences have remained that will be coordinated during the further proceedings. In this context he mentioned that there are even such differences for which one could already say that they will not be coordinated (the earmarking of surplus income, the distribution of the Federation's jurisdiction, and so on). In his opinion, the coming LCY Conference should also remove some obstacles to reaching agreement. Kotar thinks that the issues on which there is no agreement should be elaborated after the amendments are adopted—when the concept is made for a new, more modern constitution."

Marjan Kotar was of the opinion that the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium should not voice its views on Branko Mikulic's idea that amendments in the economic sphere should be adopted first, but that it should leave that to republican SAWP conferences.

The first participant in the debate, Vidoje Zarkovic, said that "instead of arguing" about the dilemma of one or two stages and "wasting time," the most important conclusion of the session today should be the following: Changes should be speeded up (above all the work of the SFRY Assembly Statutory Commission); the decision should be made on the amendments—those that had been agreed upon—as a whole ("in a package") and, after the amendments are adopted, one should continue work on the new constitution and within it settle existing differences. Speaking, as he said, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Zarkovic stressed that those are the stands the Presidium will offer at the LCY Conference. According to him, the LCY Central Committee Presidium is of the opinion that the idea of adopting "economic amendments" in advance is unacceptable for the following two reasons: That would not be constitutional, and economic reform cannot be carried out without the reform of the political system (something that was demonstrated by the failure of the 1965 economic reform).

A number of participants in the debate (Ines Suskar—Croatia, Djordje Milutinovic—Vojvodina, Slobodan Vucetic—Serbia, Uros Bajic—the Veterans' Federation, and Velizar Skerovic—Montenegro) supported Vidoje Zarkovic's position. Joze Smole, however, asked Vidoje Zarkovic what he implied under the term amendments "in the package" and warned of the fact that public debate in Slovenia had shown that some amendments are unacceptable. If those are also included "in the package,"the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia will be forced to vote against the package. Therefore, the package should include only those solutions that enjoy the support of all republics and provinces, because there are some people who insist that everything that was proposed should be adopted.

"Since Zarkovic was speaking on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium—if the Presidium did voice its opinion on the matter—when he said that FEC president's proposal was unacceptable," Smole continued, as president of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenia, I say that the FEC president's proposal should not be rejected a priori. At the session of the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Slovenia, we said we shall examine the proposal and then study it later. The LCY Central Committee Presidium did not discuss this proposal, Vidoje Zarkovic replied, but it examined the previously presented proposal that the amendments are adopted in two stages and took its stand on it. Branko Mikulic's proposal came later, but it contained no new important elements.

Briefing the people present on the results of the public debate in Slovenia, Darja Bebler reiterated that "it is already clear that some solutions are absolutely unacceptable" and that "the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia will not give its consent." Ines Saskor said that the proposed amendments from the socioeconomic sphere "do not represent a sufficient guarantee for the strengthening of the market economy." According to Petar Rakocevic (Trade Unions Federation), one should adopt those amendments that can be coordinated. He also said that it should be remembered that a large number of basic organizations of associated labor, as well as entire trade unions organizations of republics and provinces have demanded that a chamber of associated labor should be introduced into the SFRY Assembly.

During the public debate held in Serbia, Slobodan Vucetic said, the basic intention of the amendments was supported, but it was also assessed that the draft is absolutely unsuitable to the depth of the present crisis in Yugoslav society. Ramiz Bambur (Montenegro) insisted that deadlines should be obeyed, and Jovan Dejanovic stressed the need to overcome the differences. Moreover, Jovan Dejanovic warned of the fact that the debate broached many questions that go beyond the framework of proposed amendments, as well as the need to take a suitable political stand on this fact.

Pozderac Testifies at Agrokomerc Trial

LD0301020280 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1705 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Bihac, Yugoslavia, June 3 (TANJUG)—A hearing given to Hakija Pozderac, 70, the second defendant, a one-time federal minister and brother to Hamdija Pozderac, former vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia who died a short time ago, came in court here today in continuation of the going-on trial of the accused in the biggest financial scandal in Yugoslavia since World War Two. The scandal broke out towards the end of last summer on account of issuing unbacked promissory notes worth about 900 million dollars at hands of Agrokomerc, agro-industrial complex in the town of Velika Kladusa, Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, central Yugoslavia.

The trial started last month by giving a hearing to the lead-off defendant, Fikret Abdic, director of Agrokomerc, who for 18 days kept replying to indictments brought in against him.

The second defendant, Hakija Pozderac, is being indicted for having threatened Yugoslavia's socio-economic order in a counter-revolutionary (?way.) In his defence started today, Hakija Pozderac rejected the indictment and his being accused of counter-revolutionary activity estimated as being of political nature.

The second defendant told the court that he [words indistinct] the only one high-ranking official to support the development of Agrokomerc and insisted on the complex's always enjoying support from the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, high social tributes conferred on Agrokomerc at the time bearing witness to this.

He did not prevail on banks involved to approve credits to Agrokomerc, he also said, accusing three high-ranking officials of Bosnia-Hercegovina (Gojko Ubiparip, Dusko Zgonjanin and Nikola Stojanovic) of having brought about Agrokomerc's financial collapse.

Before the Board of Judges, Hakija Pozderac protested at, he said, his having been put under arrest in hospital, pointed out that he is 70 years old and that he was 50 years active in Yugoslavia's political life.

Says Charges 'Unfounded'

LD0606182288 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1617 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Bihac, June 6 (TANJUG)—Former Yugoslav Minister Hakija Pozderac, 70, said today at a trial in Bihac, the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, that all charges against him were unfounded, Pozderac is the second defendant in the trial of the protagonists of the Agrokomerc affair—the biggest financial scandal in postwar Yugoslavia involving the issuing of unbacked promissory notes in the national currency to the amount of some 900 million dollars.

The first defendant in the trial, now in its second month and to last until August, is Fikret Abdic, former director general of the agro-industrial complex Agrokomerc of Velika Kladusa and former deputy in the Federal Assembly.

In a two-week presentation of his defence which ended last week, Abdic admitted to being the chief architect of the idea to issue Agrokomerc's unbacked IOUs, but categorically denied that this was a criminal offence.

Pozderac, whose younger brother Hamdija—who died earlier this year—was Yugoslavia's vice president, said today he had "nothing to do with the notes and their discounting." Rejecting the charge of counter-revolutionary activity of undermining the socio-economic order, Pozderac said it was of a political nature.

In the presentation of his defence, which started on Friday, Pozderac attempted to explain that the Agrokomerc affair and the current grave situation in the 13,000-strong firm were caused by economic autarchy in Yugoslavia and the fact that the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina no longer supported the Velika Kladusa firm.

He specifically named former Bosnian Premier Gojko Ubiparip, Dusan Zgonjanin, now republican minister of internal affairs, and Nikola Stojanovic, member of the republican presidency. When Ubiparip took over the premiership of Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1984, said Pozderac, that was the end of all financial aid from the rpeublic to Agrokomerc and the Bosanska Krajina region where the firm is based.

Although retired, Pozderac, as a socio-political activist, was entrusted with monitoring the development of Bosanska Krajina, which is also his native region.

A close friend of Abdic, Pozderac was his unofficial advisor in the making of all major decisions in connectin with the development of Agrokomerc and Bosanska Krajina.

Bank Not Held Responsible for Agrokomerc

LD0206194988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1811 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 2 (TANJUG)—The Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provinces concluded in Belgrade today that federal organs, the public accounting service (SDK) and National Bank of Yugoslavia were not directly responsible for tardiness in discovering the Agrokomerc affair, the largest post-war economic scandal in Yugoslavia.

The affair involved the Agrokomerc agro-industrial complex of Velika Kladusa in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Republic.

The affair inflicted great moral and material damage to the Yugoslav socio-economic and political system. Agrokomerc management members, on trial in Bihac, are responsible for the issuing of unbacked promisory notes worth around 900 million dollars in Yugoslav currency.

The scandal occurred over gross violations of federal regulations. This was also contributed to by the functioning of control organs which was not adequate and uniform and the implementation of federal regulations which was not uniform, the assembly of Yugoslavia delegates concluded.

Kosovo LC Condemns Evaluation of Pristina LC

LD2705215488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Pristina, 27 May (TANJUG)—At its session today, the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium discussed the draft assessments and stands for the Kosovo LC conference, which is due to be held at the end of June. The topic will be "The Kosovo LC in the Struggle for Implementing the Policy of National Equality and Developing Socialist Intranational Relations."

The Presidium positively assessed the efforts made by the Pristina LC Municipal Committee to bring about a greater degree of unity in the committee by undertaking an in-depth critical analysis. The critical remarks made with reference to the work of the Municipal Committee, its Presidium, Ragip Haljilji, its president up until now, and Secretary Nedeljko Pupovac were described as positive. It was noted that such criticism does not question their political integrity.

The statement says that the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium considers some tendencies in a section of the public information media to have been damaging and unacceptable. These tendencies deal with the evaluation of the Pristina LC Municipal Committee, and their obvious aim was one-sided and calculated to disqualify the people and to disseminate insinuations.

Kosovo Officials' Expulsion From LCY Endorsed

LD0206232088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Pristina, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—The statutory commission of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee endorsed at today's session the decisions of the basic LC organizations on the expulsion from the LCY of former Kosovo leaders Imer Pulja, Ismail Bajra, Efedin Batali, Dusan Ristic, and Dzevdet Hamza. In their appeals, they all rejected their own responsibility for incorrectly carrying out the policy that has led to the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism, and they even accused the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee of using Stalinist methods, claiming that everything had been done under the pressure of the public information media and "from the outside." [passage omitted]

Press Conference Views Pristina LC Meeting

AU2705123388 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 24 May 88 p 1-2

[G. Bajrami report: "Communists Are Proved in Their Everyday Work"]

[Excerpts] The last meeting of the Pristina LC Communal Committee was a long one, and there were some members who optimistically expected that matters would change for the better, as well as those who pessimistically expected that the meeting would change nothing. The long, wide-ranging debate at this meeting resulted in a unanimous assessment of the present situation, the responsibility of the former leaders, and the tasks awaiting us in the future.

Hysamedin Azemi, president of the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium, gave this assessment at yesterday's press conference for accredited journalists. He recalled the meeting before last, which concluded in an unusual way with the submission of three resignations and the decision to devote the next meeting to the reasons that Momcilo Trajkovic, Pavle Jovanovic, and Novica Jakovlevic had given for their resignations. Journalists were also informed about the activity aimed at surmounting the present situation that had been carried out before the last meeting, especially in the LC Regional Conferences in Kosovo Polje, Gracanica, and Obilic.

To Avoid Misunderstanding [subhead]

At all the meetings organized in these areas, he said, we insisted that the Communal Committee should be permitted to work normally and that we should be treated with goodwill. We also insisted and demanded that local Communists should take more care in organizing the meetings of legal bodies, which must be called and organized on the basis of working programs and other tasks demanded by the current situation. No meeting of our legal bodies can be organized according to the whims and tastes of individuals, for such meetings must be prepared with clear guidelines and programs to overcome any situation that may arise. At this point he insisted upon on a positive program to solve such problems as exist in Kosovo Polje, Gracanica, and Obilic, as well as in other areas of the commune, such as Novo Brda, Kecekola, Devet Jugovica, and elsewhere. Speaking about working methods, he said that all Communists must commit themselves to solving current issues, but must also respond promptly to claims and tendencies that are unacceptable to the LC, in order to avoid such misunderstandings that can complicate the situation and have arisen in the past as a result of a failure to respond in time. [passage omitted]

In any case, differing assessments complicate the normal work of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, its Presidium, and the leadership, not to mention the harm they do to the party membership. In this context he mentioned the different views of Zoran Sokolovic, secretary to the Serbian LC Central Committee, and Azem Vlasi, former president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. However, I mention this matter in order to appeal for understanding and unanimity of views and opinion, and not in any way in order to cast doubt upon the contribution and help given by comrades from the Provincial Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee to our common tasks, Hysamedin Azemi said at yesterday's press conference, at which Zika Mitrovic, secretary to the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium, and Momcilo Trajkovic, Pristina LC Communal Committee executive secretary, were also present.

Serbs Hold Protest Meeting at Istok, Kosovo

AU2805204588 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] A protest meeting of Serbs and Montenegrins was held in Istok this evening. It was attended by some 100 citizens from Istok and the surrounding villages, Klina, and Kosovo Polje. Revulsion was expressed at the slow change in the situation in the commune and the province.

The direct cause was a dozen conflicts at the expense of ethnic Serbs and Montenegrins, and two at the expense of ethnic Muslims. The conflicts occurred recently in Belo Polje, Djurakovac, Poljan, and Istok. In addition to speeches that pointed out real difficulties facing the people of the commune, proposals were also heard to emigrate to Serbia proper and Montenegro. There was resentment that the communal leadership did not respond to the invitation to attend the gathering, and particularly for indefinitely postponing a gathering of Communists in the Djurakovac local community.

Kosovo Press Reports Protest

AU0406195188 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 May 88 p 6

[D.G. report: "The Evening Before Last in Istok—Protest Gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins"]

[Text] An insult by an Albanian child to a Serbian woman from the village of Muzevine, the attack on Adila Omerovic of Istok by unknown persons, and other recent excesses in this commune (it was said that there have been 11 such in the past month) were the cause of a protest gathering of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens in front of the House of Culture in Istok the evening before last. As at other meetings of this kind, there were speeches voicing lack of confidence in the stabilization of the situation, and in state and administrative authorities. There were also harsh words for communal and provincial leaders. "We want a better law to protect us, or we will emigrate," said Professor Momcilo Pavlovic, who has regularly attended such meetings for a long time. Threats of mass emigration were made by the majority of speakers, and Slavko Djunic from Kosovo Polje, now a familiar figure at such meetings, gave a particular tone to the gathering and had harsh words to say about the provincial leadership, alleging that they support the Albanian separatists.

Less than 100 citizens from Istok, its surrounding villages, Klina, and Kosovo Polje took part in this gathering, which dispersed after 1 and 1/2 hours.

RILINDJA Editors Issued Reprimand

AU2805190388 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 May 88

[Text] The RILINDJA newspaper party organization has issued a ideopolitical reprimand against journalist Veton Surroi and editors Ali Shukriu, Behlul Jashari, and Isak Hashani because of their editorial slip in publishing an interview with Branko Horvat. As is known, the interview contained a number of (?objectionable) theses ranging from the advocacy of a Balkan federation to granting the Albanian nationality the status of a nation.

Kosovo Albanian Sentenced to 60 Days in Prison

AU3005145488 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 26 May 88 p 10

[C.M. report: "Sixty Days Prison for Offending Socialist Feelings"]

[Text] Decani, 25 May—Decani Communal Magistrate's Court has sentenced Idriz O. Sutaj (52), from the village of Gornja Luka, to 60 days imprisonment after an accelerated trial. The court said that the Decani internal affairs authorities searched the house of the accused at about 0500 on 20 May, with the aim of finding his son Nexhmedin, who is suspected of stealing wood. They accidentally discovered a piece of hand-worked tapestry measuring 25 by 35 centimeters showing an eagle without a five-pointed star, which was hung as a decoration near the living room window. The court considered this a misdemeanor offensive to citizens' patriotic and socialist feelings.

Serbian Executive Council Leaders Named

LD2705100888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 26 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG)—The Executive Council of Serbia is to consist of 39 members instead of 25 as at present—16 officials as heads of specific organs and 9 ex-officio members. This decision was passed at today's session of the Serbian Assembly.

The rationalization of the republican government by 10 percent could not even bypass the government, which was large, expensive, and unrational. This reconstruction, as described at the joint session of all three republican chambers by Executive Council President Desimir Jevtic, is an opportunity to ensure the further transformation in some organs, in keeping with a need for the deregulation of the functions of the state and the deetatization of the economy, even before the systemic changes at the level of the federation come into effect.

According to today's decision, ex-officio officials will be: President Desimir Jevtic, Vice Presidents Milutin Milosevic, Ratko Butulija, and Radenko Zunic, Secretary Ljubisav Lilic, and members Radoslav Radovic, Dragoljub Mitic, Fadilj Mumini (from Kosovo) and Dusan Visnjic (from Vojvodina).

The team of 16 departmental ministers will consist of: Milisav Djordjevic, republican secretary for national defense; Radmilo Bogdanovic, internal affairs; Dragan Saponjic, justice; Koviljka Romanic, legislation; Milorad Skrbic, finance; Dusan Jovanovic, economy; Zarko Sekulic, agriculture and water management; Branko Saliput, transport; Bozidar Jovanovic, relations with foreign countries; Tomislav Mladenovic, labor and social policy; and chairmen of the republican committees: for urban planning, Ljubica Ujanic; health, Dr Dragisa Filimonovic; veterans' questions, Jovo Miskovic; education and science, Dr Danilo Markovic; culture, Milan Rankovic, and information, Zivorad Djordjevic.

This "cut" in the republican government, the membership of which has been reduced by 30 percent, is the beginning of the fundamental reform, which will also include working methods. The council is to deal later with other questions of selection.

The Serbian Assembly today also relieved Djordje Senicic, up until now president of the Serbian Constitutional Court, of his duties due to the expiration of his mandate. Miodrag Bogdanovic was elected the new president.

'Cumulative Value' of Moscow Summit 'Great'

AU0406183588 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 88

["Military commentary" by Dr Todor Mirkovic]

[Text] The meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in Moscow, announced a long time ago and thoroughly prepared for, concluded with results that realistically reflect the times and the state of relations between the two superpowers. No new breakthroughs were achieved in agreement on a further reduction of nuclear weapons, but several other agreements and accords were reached, and their cumulative value is very great.

First, the exchange of ratified agreements on the destruction of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles made it quite certain that, unless something radically changes, 2,611 deployed and undeployed missile systems will be destroyed, with a total of 3,750 nuclear warheads. Following negotiations between the two superpowers that continued for years, this will be the first actual and effective reduction of armaments, and it will happen in the nuclear sphere.

Second, an agreement was signed on mutual exchange of information on strategic missile tests, which reduces the danger of an accidental outbreak of war.

Third, an agreement was reached on expanding control over the implementation of the 1974 treaty restricting underground nuclear tests.

Fourth, the level that had been reached by the two sides in agreeing on the text of the agreement reducing strategic nuclear forces by 50 percent of the present state was confirmed, and the negotiating teams in Geneva were given instructions to continue the negotiations and to find possible solutions so that the agreement could perhaps be signed before the end of this year.

Fifth, the state of some important treaties signed earlier on arms control and disarmament was examined, especially the 1972 treaty restricting the construction of antimissile systems, and their validity was confirmed.

Last, but not least, the two sides at this summit again examined the so-called regional problems and indicated their readiness to find ways, through joint efforts, to extinguish active hotbeds of conflict and to prevent the serious ones from flaring up.

Considered from a military strategic and military political angle, the significance of the meeting and the talks in Moscow may be summarized as follows:

First, the modern world has pulled further back from the brink of a general nuclear war. This has been achieved more through the elimination of mistrust that accumulated over a long time than through the reduction in the level of nuclear armaments.

Second, the behavior of the superpowers in their mutual relations and in relations with other countries has significantly changed. This implies their contribution to ending local and regional conflicts, and this contribution is possible and may be significant, because the two superpowers are directly or indirectly present and influential in almost every existing conflict.

Loncar Attends Special Session of UN

Received by Perez de Cuellar

LD0306084088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0657 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] United Nations, 3 Jun (TANJUG)—UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar last night received Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs. During their talks, mention was made of a special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, and Yugoslavia's contributions to the world organization's activities.

Meets With Counterparts

LD0306123688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2155 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] United Nations, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has met at the UN Headquarters in New York with several statesmen who, like himself, have been participating in the special General Assembly session on disarmament.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs held talks with the foreign ministers of Bulgaria, Petur Mladenov; Iran, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati; Greece, Karolos Papoulias; Indonesia, Ali Alatas; Romania, Ioan Totu; the PRC, Qian Qichen; and Mexico, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. The federal secretary for foreign affairs also held a meeting with Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the PLO Executive Committee Political Department. International relations, the international situation, and the special General Assembly session on disarmament were discussed at each meeting.

Loncar's Official Visit to Austria Reviewed

Speaks Out on Rights of Slovenes

LD0406211788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2033 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Klagenfurt (Celovec), June 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar said in Klagenfurt (Celovec) this evening that Yugoslavia wished to have the best possible relations with Austria but that this also implied the two countries' obligations, including the position of the Slovenan national minority living in the neighboring country.

There are almost two million Slovenians living in the western Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia, but Slovenians also inhabit the Bordec regions of neighboring Italy, Austria and Hungary.

After a talk with representatives of the organization of Carinthian Slovenians of the Austrian Province of Carinthia, Secretary Loncar set out that they, above all, wish to be good and loyal citizens of the country in which they are living. But of course it is normal that the Carinthian Slovenians are very firm about preserving their national identity, the right to their language and education. In such a way the Slovenians will ensure their survival, as well as of the group belonging to the people living in Yugoslavia, the Croatians, as national minorities living in Austria, Loncar pointed out.

Loncar also set out that it was Yugoslavia's legitimate interest, of its official factors and public opinion, to follow and take interest in the position of the Slovenian and Croatian national minorities in Austria.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary had earlier today taken part in the work of the ministeral meeting of the working community Alpe-Jadran, also attended by officials from Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria, which has issued the "Millstatt declaration", named after the city where the meeting was held.

Talks About Adoption of Declaration

LD0406225588 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2148 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Klagenfurt (Covec), June 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar this evening assessed the cooperation within the work of the community Alpe-Adria as innovative and making concrete new possibilities and aspirations of all the peoples of Europe.

Speaking to Yugoslav journalists after today's "particularly interesting and fruitful" plenary meeting of the community of five central European countries, held in the Austrian city of Millstatt, Loncar noted that such cooperation "enriches the European communication process" and enables the transcending of the division of the continent. "It also contributes to the ideas, philosophies and activities of Yugoslavia as a non-aligned country which has from the beginning urged the seeking of paths and ways to reduce differences, obstacles and divisions," Loncar added.

The foreign ministers of Austria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, as well as the high officials of Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany today adopted the so-called "Millstatt declaration" on the advancement of the cooperation of 14 regions, marking the 10th anniversary of the working community's activity.

So far, two Yugoslav republics, Slovenia and Croatia, have taken part in Alpe-Adria.

Pointing out that regional cooperation today has special importance, particularly in Europe, which is inhabited by many peoples with different languages and cultures, Loncar assessed that the cooperation was developing into a general-continental democratic dialogue.

Loncar recalled that the Yugoslav orientation was well-developed cooperation with neighbors in all aspects—such as the Belgrade February conference of foreign minister of all six Balkan countries and the Mediterranean dialogue which is increasingly developing.

Aspects of continental cooperation, including that of the working community Alpe-Adria, however, are the right of each country to choose its own path of development, recognize each countries historical and other characteristics and lead to ever greater equality of all European countries, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Loncar concluded.

Loncar Meets With Whitehead in Belgrade

LD0606210988 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1925 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar today received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Whitehead, who is in Yugoslavia on a short working visit.

Before coming to Belgrade, Whitehead took part in the regular annual meeting of Yugoslav and U.S. businessmen in Split.

During the talks, both sides assessed as favourable the development of Yugoslav-U.S. cooperation and stressed their interest in the further development of all-round relations between the two countries.

Loncar pointed out Yugoslavia's efforts to overcome its present difficulties through the opening of its economy to the world, through industrial, tehnological and other cooperation and through structural changes, and primarily by relying on its own resorces. He also spoke about the importance of securing foreign assistance.

Whitehead confirmed the United States' readiness to support the programme of economic stabilization and economic reforms in Yugoslavia.

In a discussion on the international situation, Loncar listed Yugoslavia's attitudes on and assessments of key international questions, including the forthcoming activities of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Whitehead informed Loncar in detail about the results of the Moscow Reagan-Gorbachev meeting and the United States' assessments on the state of the East-West relations and dialogue.

He said that U.S.-Soviet relations were continuously advancing and that the Moscow summit was an important contribution to this trend.

Loncar and Whitehead also signed a consular convention between Yugoslavia and the United States.

CPC's Li Ximing Pays Official Working Visit

Holds Opening Talks With Pancevski

LD2805081588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG)—At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, a CPC delegation arrived in our country today. The delegation is led by Li Ximing, a member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Beijing Party Municipal Committee.

The introductory talks with the CPC delegation were held by Milan Pancevski, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During the meeting, which was also attended by Vukasin Loncar, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, a positive assessment was made of overall Yugoslav-PRC relations and also of the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC. Both sides expressed their readiness for relations and cooperation to be promoted further on well-known and jointly agreed upon principles. The importance of regular dialogues between the two parties at all levels, in order to exchange views on the issues of theory and practive of building socialism in the two countries and on their experience in the solution of their current socioeconomic problems, was stressed.

Further on in their conversation Pancevski briefed his guests on LCY activities to improve our economic and political system and to define its own role in our society, and on the methods of its political activity. In this context, he spoke particularly of the final preparations for the forthcoming LCY Conference and of the expectations from this meeting.

Li Ximing stresed that the importance of these LCY activities goes beyond the borders of Yugoslavia in view of the fact that the LCY has played a pioneering role in the implementation of the reform processes and in opening new ways of building socialism. He also reported on the present internal situation in the PRC, in which context he especially stressed the resolve of the CPC and of other democratic forces in the country to consistently pursue the line of socialist renewal and of economic and social reforms as formulated at the 13th CPC Congress.

Pays Visit to Split

AU0106110488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 May 88 p 8

[Text] A CPC delegation led by Li Ximing, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Beijing City Committee, yesterday held talks with the members of the Split LC City Committee and the representatives of the city's economic and sociopolitical organizations.

Meets With Krunic

LD0106210588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 1 June (TANJUG)—Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party [CPC], led by Li Ximing, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo.

The talks were mostly concerned with the course and results of the LCY conference, which has just finished. The CPC delegation, which is visiting Yugoslavia in order to become acquainted with the processes of economic and political reform and the way in which the LCY is realizing its social role in new conditions, showed great interest in the preparations for the conference, its statutory role, and the basic political stands which were put forward.

Informing the guests about these issues, Bosko Krunic stressed that the conference was a strong demonstration of the LCY's resoluteness concerning effective realization of those social changes which are essential for the further development of socialist self-managing society in Yugoslavia. However, he said the real work in this respect still remains to be done and the main task now is for the organs and organizations of the LCY to begin to put into practice the stances of the conference.

Li Ximing emphasized that it was very useful for the CPC delegation to visit Yugoslavia while the LCY conference was taking place, since the questions which the conference was concerned with were the same as those to which the CPC is currently seeking answers. For this reason the CPC devoted great attention to the experiences of other parties, and particularly to the experiences of the LCY.

He conveyed the best wishes of the CPC leadership for success in the realization of the LCY's policy.

Participating in the talks were Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

Holds Closing Talks With Pancevski

LD0206151388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1051 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG)—At the end of its visit to our country, a CPC delegation led by Li Ximing, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, today had a closing round of talks with Milan Pancevski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Slobodan Filipovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador in the SFRY also attended.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere which reflects the overall character of relations between the two parties, a meaningful dialogue was conducted about the key issues of the development of socialism in the two countries and the role of the LCY and the CPC in it.

The members of the CPC delegation voiced their positive impression of the visit to Yugoslavia and showed particular interest in the nature of reforms in the economic and politrcal systems and in changes in the way the LCY has been fulfilling its role in society. In reference to the specific standpoints and tasks adopted by the just-finished LCY Conference and the deadlines for their implementation, the members of the Chinese delegation stressed the similarity of the problems facing the CPC and socialist China in the current process of bringing about deep sociopolitical changes.

Speaking in detail about the results of the conference and the LCY's preoccupations on the domestic scene as a whole, Milan Pancevski emphasized the LCY's determination to carry out the adopted reforms and consistently without delay.

PRC Foreign Affairs Delegation Arrives

LD0306192488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1523 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG)—A delegation of the National People's Congress' Council for Foreign Affairs, headed by Yao Guang, member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress and the vice-minister of the National Congress' Ministry for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly Council for Foreign Policy, and ends its visit on June 9.

PRC Parliamentarians Talk With Counterparts

LD0606194588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 6 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav-Chinese economic relations lag behind the stable political relations based on the observance of the principles of equality, independence, non-interference and the two countries' different international positions.

This was stated during today's meeting between Yugoslav parliamentarians and their Chinese colleagues, who are currently on a visit to Yugoslavia.

It was noted that trade between the two countries should reach about 400 million dollars this year and that economic cooperation should focus on the strengthening of industrial cooperation, joint ventures and marketing in third markets and other forms of long-term cooperation.

Yugoslavia and China stress the need for urgently changing international economic relations and launching a genuine North-South dialogue because the surmounting of the debt crisis in the world—which is both a serious economic and political problem of the international community—can be ensured only through global development.

China highly values the significance and the role of the Movement of Nonalignment in world affairs, it was noted during the meeting, as well as the role of Yugoslavia in that movement and as an important protagonist in the struggle for peace and cooperation in the world. Chinese parliamentarians expressed the conviction that the Balkan countries' ministerial meeting, held late last February in Belgrade, was highly significant for the strengthening of positive processes not only on the peninsula, but in Europe and the world as well.

It was stated at the meeting that political solutions, along with the respect of the rights and interests of all interested parties, are the only way to end current conflicts in the world, including those in the Middle East, Central America, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iran war.

Mikulic Receives PRC's Wang Fang

AU2705084888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 88 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, today received Wang Fang, member of the PRC State Council and minister of public security, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

At the talks, which were also attended by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs, they positively assessed the current cooperation between the two countries' departments for public security, and concluded that there are good chances for improving this cooperation, particularly in the fields of scientific research and technical-technological modernization. They were also of the opinion that this substantive visit and the exchange of views and experiences will contribute to the development of this cooperation.

Discussing Yugoslav-Chinese relations, they expressed joint interest in paying more attention to the development of economic cooperation.

Foreign Policy Committee on Ties With Israel

AU0106201988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] The results of the Balkan foreign ministers meeting and the state of and prospects for relations with Israel were the two key subjects at the session of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber. Dragan Colovic reports.

Our attention was especially drawn to the third and, for our present circumstances, the most important theme: Yugoslavia's relationship with European economic blocs. However, the discussion on this was postponed for the second time, and we did not hear a suitable reason why.

As far as the discussion on the results of the Balkan meeting is concerned, this passed in a routine stream of positive assessments and arguments in favor of not just the successful results of the Balkan conference in Belgrade, but also in a plea for even more energetic action by all institutions in the country for the implementation of the agreement between the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries. This involves meetings that should now follow on: Yugoslavia is host to a meeting of transportation ministers and Turkey host to a meeting of foreign trade ministers. The countries' representatives will reach agreement on the transfer of technology next year in Bucharest. Connected closely with this is the founding of an institute for research in economic trends in Athens.

Naturally, in discussions on Balkan issues, certain contentious questions are unavoidable, like the question of national minorities. Bogdan Crnobrnja, member of the Council of the Federation, said in connection with this that, as far as this problem is concerned, one should move away from what he called ossified attitudes that had not produced more visible results in the last 40 years. He advocated that we be less intransigent and more open on this question, as this is the best way for us to help our countrymen in neighboring countries.

A discussion on relations with Israel was occasioned by the draft conclusions of the meeting of the Foreign Policy Committee on 19 January, at which the state of and prospects for relations with Israel were discussed in detail. It was concluded that the finishing touches should be given to the aforementioned conclusions, but nothing essential was said, therefore we quote some parts.

The policy of the Israeli Government continues to be an obstacle to establishing diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and this country, but so far the action of our officials and other organs in relation to Israel has corresponded to the interests of our country and our foreign policy stands and principles. However, the nonestablishment or, better expressed, the nonexistence of diplomatic relations with Israel does not exclude the possibility of establishing business ties between Yugoslav business, tourist, cultural, scientific, and sports personnel and partners in Israel. The development of cooperation between our sociopolitical organizations and progressive organizations and individuals in Israel and the occupied territories was also not excluded. However, this would be under the condition that this does not threaten our political assessments of the politics of the present Israeli Government.

Otherwise, there was a request to the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Secretariat for Internal Affairs that the procedure of issuing visas and permits to Israeli citizens who come to our country on business be simplified.

TANJUG Reports Meeting

LD0106211988 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1734 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 1 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia is not planning to renew diplomatic relations with Israel but does not rule out the possibility of the two countries cooperating in economy, tourism, culture, education, science and sports, or the cooperation of Yugoslav socio-political organizations with corresponding Israeli partners, it was said at the session of the foreign policy board of the Yugoslav Assembly today.

Yugoslavia broke off diplomatic relations with Israel in 1967 after the Israeli-Arab war.

The session of the foreign policy board of the Yugoslav Assembly also discussed the February ministerial conference of the Balkan countries in Belgrade. The board assessed that Yugoslavia had to make an active contribution to the implementation of the agreement reached at the Belgrade conference which is further proof of the international esteem Yugoslavia enjoys as an independent, non-bloc factor in the world.

Hungary's Pozsgay Pays Visit to Slovenia

LD2705132488 Budapest MTI in English
1243 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (MTI)—Imre Pozsgay, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, paid a brief working visit to Slovenia on Friday at the invitation of Joze Smole, president of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Slovenia (People's Front). The sides held talks on the deepening of cooperation between the two social organizations, and the tasks in the fullest possible fulfilment of the Hungarian nationality in Slovenia and the Slovenian nationality in Hungary. Imre Pozsgay met representatives of the Hungarian nationality in Slovenia.

Leaders Cable Soviets on Rail Accident

Dizdarevic Cables Gromyko

LD0606133188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 6 Jun

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG)—In connection with the catastrophic accident at the train station in the Soviet town of Arzamas, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency has sent a telegram with expressions of his deepest commiserations to Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Mikulic Cables Ryzhkov

LD0606114988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic has sent a telegram expressing his condolences to Nikolay Ryzhkov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, in connection with the serious railroad accident in Arzamas. A large number of Soviet citizens lost their lives in the accident, which also caused large-scale material damage.

TANJUG Views Joint Cooperation With Turkey

LD3005174688 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1535 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] Ankara, May 30 (TANJUG)—Joint Turkish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic Cooperation urged today, the first day of its current session, intensive trade and higher forms of economic cooperation, particularly in the field of joint development programs.

The committee discussed the possibility of establishing joint firms. Turkey expressed for the first time the interest to carry out in Yugoslavia certain projects, including the turn-key system. On the other hand, Turkey would provide opportunities for Yugoslav enterprises to take a considerably more active part in Turkish investment projects.

It was assessed that possibilities for cooperation exist in electronics, telecommunications, transport, agriculture and tourism.

President of the Yugoslav Committee for Agriculture and head of the Yugoslav delegation at the mixed Committee session Savo Vujkov today had talks with Turkish Deputy Premier Kaya Erdem and Foreign Minister Mesut Yilmaz.

After the meetings Savo Vujkov told TANJUG's correspondent that both sides stressed that the pending visit of Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic to Ankara is very important for further promotion of friendly relations between Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Presidency Sends Greetings to OAU

AU2805162988 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "SFRY Presidency Sends Message on Occasion of OAU Anniversary"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the OAU, whose summit began in Addis Ababa yesterday, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the organization, a message from the SFRY Presidency with congratulations and wishes for successful work.

The message gives credit to the OAU's persistent and constant struggle for peace, independence, and the unity of African countries. This is in the center of the organization's activity. The message also stresses the efforts that the organization expends to abolish all kinds of subjugation and domination—efforts through which it has been making a significant contribution in the past 25 years to solving the most important problems in the world and to creating democratic relations throughout the world.

Africa, the continent of nonalignment, is the greatest support to the Nonaligned Movement and its policy. Therefore, the further strengthening of the solidarity, unity, and role of the organization, the message stresses, is in the essential interests not only of African countries, but also of the entire international community, and it is also an essential prerequisite for the further affirmation of the role the OAU plays in the development of African countries and their peoples.